

Employees MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

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FEBRUARY ★ 1940

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ROCK SPRINGS

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**Now
ON
DISPLAY**

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 17

FEBRUARY, 1940

NUMBER 2

Something About Clocks

LIKE every other mechanical device used by civilized man, the clock has undergone many changes since it was first invented. From *The Americana*, we glean an interesting story of the clock which in some form has been in use since the days of Archimedes, born 287, died 212 B. C.

"The most ancient form of clock was the clepsydra (q. v.) or water-clock. The clepsydra having been developed into a device with a dial and indicator operated by the current of water, the next improvement was the substitution of a weight for the water to operate the index. Archimedes is credited with this device. The necessity of some contrivance to regulate the descent of the weight led to the invention of the escapement and pendulum, a rude form of which is said to have been produced by Gerbert of Auvergne, afterward Pope under the name of Sylvester II, who died in 1003. In an old chronicle it is related that Charlemagne received a clock from Harun Alraschid in 809, to which small bells were attached, and in which figures of horsemen, at the hour of 12, came forth through doors and retired again. There is a more exact description of this work of art in the Franconian annals, attributed to Eginhard, in which it is particularly said to have been a clepsydra, and that at the end of each hour little balls of metal fell upon a bell and produced a sound. In the 12th century clocks were made use of in the monasteries, which announced the end of every hour by the sound of a bell put in motion by means of wheels. From this time forward the expression 'the clock has struck' is often met with. The hand for marking the time is also made mention of. Of William, abbot of Hirschau, who died at the end of the 11th century, his biographer relates that he invented a horologium similar to the celestial hemisphere. Short as this account is, it still appears probable that this abbot was the inventor of clocks. In the 13th century there is again mention of a clock given by the Sultan Saladin to the Em-

peror Frederick II. This was probably put in motion by weights and wheels, as it marked the hours, the course of the sun, of the moon, and the planets in the zodiac. In the 14th century there are stronger traces of the present system of clock-work. Dante mentions clocks. Richard, abbot of St. Albans, made a clock in 1326, which indicated the course of the sun and moon, as well as the ebb and flow of the tide. Large clocks on steeples were first made use of in the 14th century. In 1340 a monk named Peter Lightfoot made for Glastonbury Abbey a clock with an escapement and regulator for securing equable motion. At the time of the Reformation it was removed to Wells Cathedral, where part of it still remains. In 1835, the mechanism being entirely worn out, the clock was supplied with new works and the dial somewhat remodeled, and a minute circle and index added. At the base of the arched pediment which surmounts the square of the dial is an octagonal projection from which rises a panelled turret. Around this, fixed to two rings of wood, are sets of horsemen which formerly revolved in opposite directions as the hour was struck.

"Of all horological machines, the successive clocks at Strasburg Cathedral have perhaps attracted the most attention as mechanical curiosities. These have been three in number. The first was constructed about 1352, the second in the latter part of the 16th century. Early in the 19th century it was evident that reconstruction was necessary, and this was ultimately entrusted to Charles Schwilgue, who entered on his task in 1838 and completed it about the middle of 1842. On the 2d of October of that year the new life of the resuscitated marvel was solemnly inaugurated. On the floor level is a celestial globe indicating sidereal time, and the rising, setting, and passage over the meridian of Strasburg of all stars visible with the naked eye. Behind this is a calendar showing months, days of the month, dominical letters, and all feast days. Above

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Co., Rock Springs, Wyo.

the calendar is a gallery with allegorical figures representing the days of the week (Sunday, Apollo drawn in a chariot by horses; Monday, Diana drawn by a stag; Tuesday, Mars; Wednesday, Mercury; Thursday, Jupiter; Friday, Venus; Saturday, Saturn), which pass in order from left to right. Above this is a dial for showing ordinary time, a planetarium, and a globe showing phases of the moon. Next come movable figures representing the four ages of man, which strike the second stroke of each quarter on a bell. A genius seated beside the ordinary dial strikes the first note of each quarter with a sceptre; the genius on the opposite side turns an hour-glass at each hour. Death strikes the hour with a bone. Above, a procession of the 12 Apostles passes at noon before Christ, bowing at his feet, while he makes the sign of the cross. During the procession a cock perched on the top of the left-hand turret flaps its wings, ruffles its neck, and crows three times.

"A clock at Berne, which dates from 1527, presents some curious features. Three minutes before the hour a wooden cock crows and claps its wings; in another minute a procession of bears (baren, referring to the name 'Berne') passes around a seated figure of a bearded old man; the cock (above the arch, and to its right) then crows again. The hour is struck on a bell at the top of the tower, by a foll with a hammer, and at each stroke, the bearded figure raises his sceptre and opens his mouth, while he turns an hour-glass; a bear inclines his head at the same time. Then the cock crows again.

"Another celebrated clock is at Venice, dating back to the 17th century. It has a dial of blue and gold, and is surmounted by bronze figures which strike the hours upon a bell. On Ascension Day, and for 14 days after, figures of the Magi come forth in procession and salute the Virgin and Child (as shown above dial) when the clock strikes 12.

"Yet another is the clock of the English Houses of Parliament at Westminster. It was designed by Lord Grimthorpe (then Mr. E. B. Denison) and was first set going in 1860. The tower is 320 feet high, and the dials are 180 feet from the ground. Each of them is 22½ feet diameter, of opalescent glass set in an iron framework. The hour figures are two feet long and the minute spaces one foot square. The works contain three trains—one drives the hands, another the mechanism for striking the hours, the third the chimes. The pendulum is fully 13 feet long and weighs nearly 700 pounds. The going part of the clock requires winding once a week, the striking parts twice. The hour bell weighs 13 tons, the quarter bells collectively eight tons. Though there are clocks with larger dials, this

clock is probably the most powerful as well as the most accurate of all large time-keepers. It cost more than \$110,000."

The clock last referred to is the well known "Big Ben," so often heard on the radio as it peals out the hours in the heart of London. Mr. John F. Watson, a resident of Philadelphia wrote the following tribute to an old clock in 1830, more than a century ago:

"I love to contemplate an old clock. One of those relics of bygone times that come down to us wrapped in veneration, telling their tale of simple yet touching interest. How erect and prim it stands in the corner, like some faded specimen of maiden antiquity. Its face bears marks of beauty—of beauty decayed but not obliterated. It is plain that it has seen its best days, but it is equally evident that it was the pride and ornament of its day.

"Years have gone by since the aged monitor of time first started on its course, and now they who started out with it in the morning of life, where are they, aye, where are they? But the old clock ticks blithely and patiently as ever. The voices and footsteps are silent of those who journeyed up with it to a good old age. A new race succeeds and stands before it, and as they watch its progress their hours are also passing. Mark then the impressive lesson from the old clock."

"John F. Watson."

"Philadelphia, 1830."

One of the great clock-making companies of America, that specializes in Grandfather or long case clocks, tells us where that type of timekeeper originated:

"It may be said that a Dutchman, by name, Ahasuerus Fromanteel, was responsible for the wonderful timekeeping ability of the Grandfather clock. He it was who, back in the early Seventeenth century, introduced the long-hanging, weighted pendulum. Since then the wooden movements of the early clocks have been superseded by highly perfected brass and steel mechanisms, cases have been beautified through the development of craftsmen's art, niceties have been added, but Fromanteel's pendulum and the style of the earliest clock-makers are not to be improved upon. They still serve to give the world its most dependable and most beautiful clocks.

"Briefly, gravity causes the motion of the pendulum to become almost harmonic. A long pendulum permits a small arc of oscillation. It is this length of the pendulum, making a long-case necessary, coupled with its motion being so nearly harmonic, which enables the Grandfather clock to remain such an excellent timekeeper for so many years.

"When it is considered that many of the earliest long-case clocks are still in running

order and have ticked away the minutes for a century or two, one comes to realize why the Grandfather clock has so firmly endeared itself to mankind. Oliver Cromwell's long-case clock is today in Philadelphia; the elaborately lacquered clock ordered from London by Thomas Hancock in 1738 and inherited by John Hancock is wonderfully preserved; another clock imported by the Hancock family can be seen at Worcester, Mass.; Eli Terry's first clock, built in 1792 with a wooden movement, is still in going order; a clock built in 1680 is keeping time today in a New York home. Whole books have been written on these and innumerable other old clocks; museums house a venerable collection steeped in history and tradition; descendants of Revolutionary ancestors point with pride to the long-case clocks they have inherited."

Our own much loved poet Longfellow, in his poem "The Old Clock on the Stairs," in the second stanza wrote:

"Half-way up the stairs it stands,
And points and beckons with its hands
From its case of massive oak,
Like a monk, who, under his cloak,
Crosses himself, and cries, alas!
With sorrowful voice to all who pass—
Forever—Never!
Never—Forever!"

Mournful yes, but exquisitely beautiful, was this poem written in November, 1845, the house commemorated then known as the Gold house, the homestead of Mrs. Longfellow's maternal grandfather.

There is something in a Grandfather clock that lends dignity and beauty to the stairway or room it ornaments, and one cannot think of Grandfather clocks with their exquisite chimes, without recalling the legend of the poor boy, Dick Whittington, who, to escape the drudgery he was subjected to ran away from London, to turn back again when he heard the chimes in the church of St. Mary le Bow, peal out what has since been known as the Whittington chimes:

WHITTINGTON CHIMES

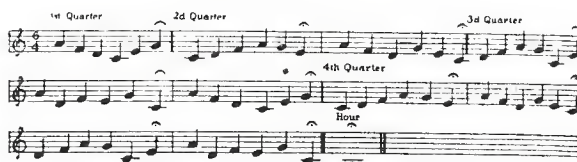


"Turn again, Whittington,
Lord Mayor of London town."

Fact or fiction there was a Richard Whittington who served as Mayor of London for several terms, was knighted by his king, and who dying left his immense fortune to charity.

There are other chimes that have been carried across the seas, to sound the hours from the soul of hundreds of Grandfather clocks, the best known the Winchester and Westminster chimes, the first mentioned carrying the refrain:

WYNCESTRE CHIMES



"O art divine, exalted blessing!
Each celestial charm expressing!
Proudest gifts the gods bestow!
Sweetest chimes that mortals know!"

The Winchester chimes are in the old cathedral in Hampshire, England, built originally by the Saxons, to be replaced by a Norman structure in 1070-1098.

The Westminster chimes, first heard from the University Church of Saint Mary's the Great, in Cambridge, England, carry a highly spiritual refrain:

WESTMINSTER CHIMES



"Lord, through this hour,
Be thou our guide
So, by Thy power,
No foot shall slide."

There is a story abroad that this refrain was fashioned from a movement in the fifth bar of the opening of Handel's symphony, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth."

Clock-making has become a vast industry, our American factories turn out millions of timepieces annually, many beautiful, and generally speaking very cheap.

JUST INQUISITIVE

He had been to a stag dinner, and his wife wanted to hear all about it when he got home.

"Well," he said, "One rather odd thing occurred. Jim Blankton got up and left the table because some fellow told a risqué story he did not approve of."

"How noble of Mr. Blankton," exclaimed the wife. "And what was the story, Jim?"

Run of the Mine

Our Accident Record For Seventeen Years

THE RECORD of lost-time injuries, fatal and non-fatal, for the seventeen year period, 1923 to 1939, inclusive, set forth below, is both inspiring and encouraging. It was not until mid-year in 1931, that hope for real improvement appeared, but 15,931 man-hours shown for each accident in the first ten year period covered by the tabulation. Then we began to forge ahead, with an unexplainable recession in 1934, to thereafter climb steadily upward until the high point was reached in 1939, with 124,369 man-hours for each injury, or one injury in 1939 to each 7.8 injuries suffered during the ten-year high accident period. Putting it in

terms of working years the record for 1939 would show one accident for each 84 years of mine employment. No person will dispute the statement that something very real has been achieved.

The one discordant note evident in our fine performance lies in the fact that we have been unable to pass through a year without one or more fatal accidents, and while the number of such have been reduced from 9.6 and 7.0 in the first and second five-year periods shown, to 2 per year in 1938 and 1939, we still hope for a year when no fatality will be experienced. Regardless of our continuing to suffer some accidents, fatal and non-fatal, every man engaged in the work of producing coal in our Wyoming mines, including the supervisory staff, can look with pardonable pride on the progress made, the result of true cooperative effort.

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

Comparison of tons mined, and man-hours worked Inside and Outside per Fatal, Non-fatal and All Accidents

THREE 5-YEAR PERIODS AND YEARS 1938 AND 1939

Year	Tons Mined	Percent-age Loaded Mechanically	Number of Accidents			Tons Mined per Accident			Man-hours Worked	Man-hours per Accident		
			Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total		Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
1923	3,241,105	3.32	16	287	303	202,569	11,293	10,697	5,581,040	348,815	19,446	18,419
1924	2,821,678	5.72	11	237	248	256,516	11,906	11,378	4,340,800	394,618	18,316	17,503
1925	2,779,065	9.55	6	305	311	463,177	9,112	8,936	3,850,664	641,777	12,625	12,381
1926	2,776,245	21.67	8	246	254	347,031	11,285	10,930	3,969,400	496,175	16,136	15,627
1927	2,750,430	40.28	7	244	251	392,918	11,272	10,958	3,607,344	515,335	14,784	14,372
5 yrs.	14,368,523	15.61	48	1319	1367	299,344	10,893	10,511	21,349,248	444,776	16,186	15,617
1928	2,927,390	51.29	8	294	302	365,924	9,957	9,693	3,858,672	482,334	13,125	12,777
1929	3,060,632	57.97	12	270	282	255,053	11,336	10,853	4,126,880	343,907	15,285	14,634
1930	2,897,653	59.42	8	270	278	362,207	10,732	10,423	3,872,648	484,081	14,343	13,930
1931	2,453,527	73.39	6	152	158	408,921	16,142	15,529	3,169,584	528,264	20,852	20,061
1932	2,045,270	81.13	1	59	60	2,045,270	34,665	34,088	2,607,116	2,607,116	44,188	43,452
5 yrs.	13,384,472	63.18	35	1045	1080	382,413	12,808	12,393	17,634,900	503,854	16,875	16,329
1933	2,097,558	90.55	3	40	43	699,186	52,439	48,780	2,543,104	847,701	63,578	59,142
1934	2,402,553	97.41	3	59	62	800,851	40,721	38,751	2,800,683	933,561	47,469	45,172
1935	2,887,731	99.03	8	56	64	360,966	51,567	45,121	3,291,205	411,401	58,771	51,425
1936	3,286,159	99.95	6	48	54	547,693	68,462	60,855	3,744,274	624,046	78,006	69,338
1937	3,315,628	99.50	2	38	40	1,657,814	87,253	82,891	3,707,237	1,853,618	97,559	92,680
5 yrs.	13,989,629	97.18	22	241	263	635,892	58,048	53,192	16,086,503	731,205	66,749	61,165
1938	3,016,978	100.00	2	29	31	1,508,489	104,034	97,322	3,198,325	1,599,162	110,287	103,172
1939	3,261,003	100.00	2	25	27	1,630,501	130,440	120,778	3,357,955	1,678,977	134,318	124,369

"Be of Good Courage"

THE ONE striking thing that we gather in reading British publications and in personal letters received from friends in England and Scotland, is that the whole British nation, and I think the same thing applies to the French people, have made up their minds to go through with the present, most unfortunate war situation regardless of what may happen and until the outstanding fundamental principles dear to free peoples, including ourselves, i. e., the right of government by the majority and that of worshipping God as one's individual conscience dictates, is firmly established. I have yet to read from the sources mentioned, a single word of scurrilous criticism of the German and Russian people, including those at the head of the respective governments who are most responsible.

The Ashington Collieries Magazine, a publication gotten out monthly by The Ashington Collieries Company, in Ashington, England, carried in its January issue, under the caption shown above, the following editorial:

"Cast your eyes above on this page. You'll see a verse from the Bible. And it's real good stuff. It's a motto for 1940. Something that every man, woman and child can understand. And it doesn't matter what you are or what you do. Perhaps you're the managing director of the biggest concern in the country. Or you may be the last-joined rope-lad in a Colliery. If you're in an office, or the joiners shop, or on the screens; if you're getting the dinner ready for your man or the lodger; if you're a kid at school—well, whoever you are you can do what it says above there.

"Take another look. 'They helped everyone his neighbour.' Nothing difficult in that, is there? But do you happen to know anything more certain to get us safely through the big job we have undertaken than carrying out the advice contained in that verse? They helped every man his neighbour. Well, and who is your neighbor? Isn't it the person with whom you live at home? Isn't it the man whom you work next to in the pit or at the bank? Isn't it the man you employ? Isn't it the owner who provides the weekly pay? Isn't it anybody and everybody you meet? And, whoever you are, what do you propose to do about it? For that which is in this verse contains the secret of winning the war and all that it stands for. It means a strong unified effort. It means the sacrifice of self. It means the overcoming of envy and jealousy. It means the renouncing of paltry pettifogging industrial disputes—at least until this nation of ours is well upon the road to attain the freedom for all mankind, which is the fundamental aim back of the conflict.

"Glance once more at that verse. 'And every one said to his brother, Be of good courage.' Well, that means you, reader. And before you can say that to anybody, you yourself must make courage your own. You must have the courage of renunciation. You must be willing to sacrifice habits which are unworthy of our proposed aims. Ask yourself every day, Is what I am doing now calculated to be the best I can do for my brother man? Your fruits will provide the answer, for it is not so much what a man is saying as what he is doing which proves what he is. We are all in this job. Let us move forward shoulder to shoulder with alertness to detect and cast aside any aggressive suggestion which would attempt subtly to turn us from the path. We of the home front owe this to our brothers on land and across the sea and in the air.

"We may turn to the Bible again for instruction as to how to wage our warfare.

"'They which builded on the wall, and they that bare burdens, with those that laded, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon.'

"'For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds.'

"Neh. 4:17. 2 Cor. 10:4

"The slightest understanding of the meaning of those words will arm us effectively against all danger, and our daily efforts will result in the real happiness which comes of work well done. In this sense therefore we wish all of our readers at home and abroad, A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

If all humanity would follow the recommendations contained in the foregoing article "all would be well with the world."

The Increasing Life Span of Human Beings

WE HEARD a good story a few nights ago. It dealt in a way with what follows and has a humorous side. The story relates that when life was first created by a Divine Power, four classes were listed as preferred stock; man, the horse, the dog, and the monkey, a general age of forty years established for all.

As the years passed the horse complained that his work span was too long, impaired sight, spavin, and general stiffness causing great suffering in his last ten years. As a result ten years was taken off the horse's life and given to man, his master. The dog also complained of excessive hardship in his last ten years, so ten years was taken off his span and given to man. The next complainant was the

monkey, who also asked for surcease from old age hardships, and ten years was taken from the Simian's life and likewise given to man.

The three transfers brought the age of man up to seventy, the proverbial "three score and ten" mentioned in the scriptures, which led man to remark, that the first ten years taken from the horse merely added to his working period, the second ten taken from the dog led to his being kicked around for ten years, and the ten years taken from the monkey, was "just spent in monkeying 'round."

The distinguished columnist, Mark Sullivan, on January 10th, made reference to "population trends," as developed by actuarial experts. The figures show that as the automobile, the radio and other modern necessities come in, the baby is going out. For example, while 25.1 babies were born to each thousand of population in 1915, the birth rate had fallen to 17.6 in 1937. Keep in mind that babies have no voice in the conduct of government.

Let us take a look at the other end of the life span. A baby born in 1920, could expect to live, on the average, 48.25 years, in 1937 this figure had increased to 59.06 years. From these figures the experts estimate that in 1965, a quarter century hence, the United States will have a population of about 157,000,000. While the increase in the total will not be extraordinary, the important point is that the increase in the number of old people will be astonishingly large.

At the present time the number of people over 65 approximates eight millions, in 1965 they will number sixteen millions. If the Social Security Act or any such plan as the Townsend Act contemplated is created, the load on the taxpayers who will remain close to forty million will be multiplied. The situation has some extraordinary political and economic implications. Mr. Sullivan says that:

"The working group must pay for the schools for the young, and also the pensions for the old, and the combined number of old and young will have increased from 52 millions to 68 millions—while the number of workers who support them will not have increased at all, but will remain about 30 millions."

Mr. Sullivan further explains that the number of workers is not 30 millions, that is the total population between 20 and 65. About half of these are housewives, or are otherwise not employed in the sense of earning incomes to pay taxes. Today the battle is between those in office and those who want office. In 1965, class war may arise between the pension element who do not pay taxes and those who work and pay taxes to keep both the youth below 20, and those above 65 who are on relief. Regardless of this impending situation, we

who have passed say 50, would give that fifty for another half century of life, just to see what will happen.

Speaking of Taxes

WYOMING and Nebraska are interested in the live stock industry. Wyoming raises 'em—Nebraska feeds 'em and passes them on to the Union Stock Yards Company of Omaha, owned by 2,527 stockholders who average 44.5 shares each. Here is a list of the stockholders with their sex and condition of servitude:

Per Cent			
of total	Class	Number	Shares
34.9	Male	883	41,594
57.7	Female	1,458	47,771
02.4	Educational, Religious and Corporations	60	10,051
05.0	Executors and Trustees.....	126	13,084
100.0	Total	2,527	112,500

What we wish to convey is the fact that in 1939, the stockholders who own the company representing about \$18,500,000, received \$4.00 per share in dividends, while the tax gatherers, Federal, State and Local, took \$2.38 per share. We again commend the legend on the railroad crossing signs, "Stop, Look and Listen."

Bituminous Coal Production, Year 1939

ADVANCE figures prepared by the Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior, covering the production of bituminous coal for the years 1938 and 1939, are shown below:

Tons coal	1938	1939	Increase
mined ...	344,630,000	389,025,000	44,395,000

The tentative figures shown indicate an increase for the year of 12.9 per cent.

EXPERIENCE DOESN'T TEACH

Wash White got a job in a sawmill. The boss put him in charge of a buzzsaw, showed him how the saw worked, warned him of its dangers, and then went away.

Wash was fascinated by the shining whirling saw. But was it, truly, as sharp and terrible as the boss had said? To test it he touched it gently with his finger. Bzz! and the finger was no more.

As Wash was ruefully tying up his hand in his bandage the boss came back.

"Hullo there, Washington. What is the matter?"

"Buzzsaw done cut off my finger sah."

"How the dickens did that happen?"

"Ah dunno, sah," said Wash. "Ah just touched de darn contraption like dis an'—fo' de lan' sake, dere goes anudder one!"

Helping Finland

Address by HON. HERBERT HOOVER at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK

DECEMBER 20, 1939

THE STORY of Finland is a simple story. But that story rises today to the very highest points of heroism in the history of mankind. No matter what may happen the soul of such a people cannot be crushed.

Finland is a little country, carved from the bleak forests of the Far North, scarcely the size of Montana, with but four millions of people.

Yet Finland is a great nation. A nation is great not only by its wealth or by its square miles. It is great by the character of its people. It is great by their industry, their education, their art, music,—and their courage. It is great by their moral and spiritual standards. Greatness lies in their devotion to ideals of peace and liberty. All these measures of greatness can be expressed in one word—Finland.

RIGHTS OF FREE MEN

For 1200 years the Finns have lived in their beloved north land. During these 1200 years they have been conquered and dominated time and again. But just as often their eternal courage and their determination for freedom have regained for them their independence. And even when overrun by other nations their rugged character has held to a great measure of the rights of free men.

Finland is not a rich country. Yet the Finns have won from the forests a standard of living for a whole people almost without poverty. But they have little reserve for emergency. They are dependent upon imports for much of their food. Their exchange is largely the products of their forests.

Now they have been barbarously attacked. Their ships have been driven from the seas. They are making heroic defense against appalling hordes of savages. I have long dreaded the day of war and the use of bombing airplanes against women and children. Today we see their dread result in all its naked tragedy. Demonic rain of fire and iron from the skies has killed women and children. Its terrors have compelled the evacuation of most of the civilian population from the towns and cities. Hundreds of thousands of women and children have been driven from their homes in the middle of northern winter.

REFUGEES FLEEING

And now comes the news that these hundreds of thousands of evacuated women and children and old men must be moved from the eastern side of Finland over to the western side in order that they may have more safety. Unless you have seen the moving of vast numbers of refugees over threatened railways and roads, your imagination cannot rise to the suffering that comes. Already some of them have begun to reach Sweden and Norway, and they are appealing to us for help.

Just 21 years ago this month the people of Finland had thrown off the Bolshevik yoke and established themselves as a free Republic. A few days after they had proclaimed their freedom their delegation reached Paris, where I represented the American government in these matters. Three stoical men of these Northland woods came to my office. In simple and direct terms they presented to me the plight of their people. It was a story of destroyed crops, of plundered and burned granaries, of stagnated imports, a people eating bread made from a mixture of the bark of trees, a heartbreaking death roll already amongst the weak and the children. They wanted food for starving people. They knew the whole world was short of food and of ships to carry it.

Their earnestness was such that I replied at once that we would divert certain cargoes of food into their ports. I said it would begin to arrive in about ten days. I suggested that they could instruct their people to release all the reserves of food they had, to be eaten in the meantime. They wanted to know if I was sure that it would arrive. I assured them the ships were already on the sea for other purposes, but would be diverted at once. It is seldom that these men of the North ever show emotion. They broke then.

"WE WILL PAY"

Often enough great emotional periods move into a relief of humor. Some few minutes after they had left they returned. They wanted to know how much it would cost. They said they were not sure that they had money enough. I explained that I did not know what the precise cost would be, but if they could not pay, my authority from the American people was to supply it anyway. They said: "We will pay. Our people will work and pay." I explained that they could take their time to pay over years if they wished. But I added further that the American people as an act of goodwill had authorized me to provide for their children without cost. And thus there arose two relief operations in Finland. The supplying of breadstuffs during the next eight months until their harvests were restored. For that the Finns obligated themselves to pay some twenty-five millions. In settlement we greatly reduced the total. And despite their present tragedy, like the North men that they are, they paid every installment—one of them a week ago.

The other operation was the feeding of the Finnish children. That represented the generosity and the goodwill of the American people. We undertook the restoration of health to a million of famine-debilitated children in Finland through the supply of food, shelter, and care. And for those millions no charge was ever made. And that was done

under the volunteer administration of Finnish women. And their efficiency and their devotion is not exceeded in any race in the world.

REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN

And may I say parenthetically that America undertook the rehabilitation of children in the same manner over twenty other nations, including Russia and Germany.

And the Finns have not forgotten. Sixteen months ago I was in Finland, the invited guest of the Finnish nation. Of the many incidents of that short visit one remains as an indelible imprint that cannot be erased by time. An elderly farmer came to the hotel, stopping me on the steps, to explain that he had come some 200 miles; that he had brought for me a present; that he had had a family of nine children; that they had all grown to manhood and womanhood, strong in mind and in body; that they owed it to the American people; that during that dreadful time the children had embroidered an American flour sack with woolen yarns of their own making. He wished for me to have it. That flour sack was embroidered with the American flag.

Just two weeks ago I received a message from old friends in Finland, wondering if it would be possible that America could come to their aid again. They asked if I would help. Their Prime Minister confirmed that wish. I inquired of the American Red Cross what activities they could undertake for the Finnish people. They informed me they would be glad to supply medicine and hospital supplies, that they could collect garments through their chapters, but that the responsibilities for the greater burden of general relief measures were beyond their field. I have therefore organized this appeal to the American people. We have enlisted in its administration and its sponsorship thousands of men and women of every political faith, every religion, every race. It includes men and women of every rank in American life—labor, farmers, employers. It includes my old colleagues in European relief who are doing the daily toil of administration.

MONEY GOING FORWARD

The Prime Minister of Finland has created a special commission of leading Finnish men and women to administer the great problem of relief. We have already remitted the first hundred thousand dollars*. We are co-operating with the Red Cross. Their beneficent service should be supported.

In a long experience I have never seen such a response of goodwill. The press of the United States took the major burden of opening this fund in their columns, and there have flowed into them literally hundreds of thousands of subscriptions. And there is among them a wealth of small subscriptions which evidence the sympathy of the United States. But do not think we are not anxious

to have the large subscriptions. We are. And the bigger the better.

The magnificent action of the Press has saved us the expense of elaborate organization. And may I add that other supporters have undertaken to pay all of any other expense of our national appeal. Therefore, 100 cents of every dollar goes to the Finns.

For reasons that reach the whole future of human liberty, America must not join in this European war. That involves considerations which it is not our place here to debate. But the American people can give their help to the destitute. It can lighten their road of despair.

HELP IN AMERICA

I fully realize the pressing needs of many of our own people. I am in other quarters asking for aid to the oppressed Polish people as well. I would not wish any contributions to this fund for Finland to lessen the support of all these other needs, both at home and abroad. But in this time of our sorrow and sympathy for the plight of Finland, America should also make some sacrifices for them. Let our hearts not be hardened. Let our hands not be withheld.

And one concluding word. The forces of primitive savagery have been unloosened upon the world. The Finns are the victims of today. Every decent person in the world is praying to God tonight that these brave people shall yet be saved from this tide. For the world today witnesses one of those heroic stands for freedom of men that comes but few times in the centuries. It is a star illuminating the No Man's Land of civilization. Its glow will light the minds of men and give hope to liberty for centuries to come.

Today we ask the American people for help. We ask it that we may show the sympathy that lies within every American heart. We ask it that we may save human life and prevent suffering.

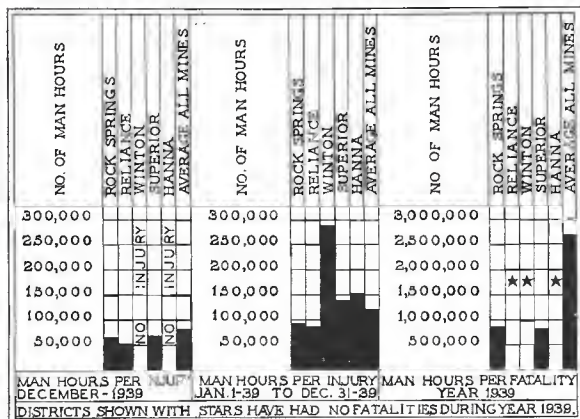
COLUMBUS' REMAINS TWICE CROSSED SEAS

By a strange turn of fate, the bones of Christopher Columbus have twice crossed the ocean which he was first among navigators of the European mainland to traverse. The discoverer of America died at Valladolid, Spain, May 20, 1506. For some years his remains are said to have lain, almost neglected, in a convent cemetery near the place of his death. They were then transferred to a monastery in Seville, where his son Diego was also buried. Both bodies were exhumed in 1542 and carried overseas to Hispaniola (Haiti) and placed in the cathedral of San Domingo. The island became a French possession and, in 1796, the relics were again exhumed and transferred to the cathedral of Havana. After Cuba ceased to be a Spanish possession, the remains were once more carried across the ocean and interred in the cathedral of Seville, where they still are.

* Additional remittances are steadily going forward.

Make It Safe

December Accident Graph



THE DECEMBER accident graph is in reality a review of the safety work for the year. Summing up, what did we do? Twenty-seven injuries, two of which were fatalities, 124,369 man hours per injury. In 1938 we had thirty-one injuries, two of which were fatalities, 103,172 man hours per injury. In comparison with the year 1938 we gained about 20% in man hours per injury, representing a very substantial increase. The fatalities were the same in number as during the past two years.

Winton finished in first place among the districts with 289,272 man hours per injury. Hanna, which was in first place in 1938, finished second; Superior was in third place and Rock Springs, fourth. For the third consecutive year, Reliance finished in fifth place. During the past few years, Reliance has employed a proportionately large number of new men. Sufficient time has now elapsed that these new men should be trained workmen. We expect to see Reliance finish nearer the top in 1940.

We did not succeed in accomplishing our goal but this should not be discouraging because we did make a gain. How long has it been since we have gone a calendar year without a fatality from a fall of rock or coal? That one accomplishment has been worth all the effort put forth by everyone. We could look over the past year's record and see things we did better than in previous years, also we might think over the things that we did not do so well and see if we can in some way improve upon past efforts.

Trying to accomplish or to hold anything which is worthwhile is a lot like the old comparison that is made of the man riding a bicycle uphill—if he

stops pedaling he either rolls backwards or falls off.

Let's go ahead in 1940—.

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

DECEMBER, 1939

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4...	18,214	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8...	31,479	1	31,479
Rock Springs Outside...	15,474	0	No Injury
Total.....	65,167	1	65,167
Reliance No. 1.....	23,898	1	23,898
Reliance No. 7.....	18,578	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside.....	9,093	0	No Injury
Total.....	51,569	1	51,569
Winton No. 1.....	16,667	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 and 7½...	19,768	0	No Injury
Winton Outside.....	8,330	0	No Injury
Total.....	44,765	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	14,833	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	13,489	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark...	26,369	1	26,369
Superior Outside.....	12,698	0	No Injury
Total.....	67,389	1	67,389
Hanna No. 4.....	25,732	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	11,847	0	No Injury
Total.....	37,579	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1939....	266,469	3	88,823
All Districts, 1938....	329,756	5	65,951

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1939

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4.	265,566	3	88,522
Rock Springs No. 8.	404,194	6	67,366
Rock Springs Outside	190,053	0	No Injury
Total.....	859,813	9	95,535
Reliance No. 1.....	294,784	2	147,392
Reliance No. 7.....	200,200	4	50,050
Reliance Outside.....	112,910	1	112,910
Total.....	607,894	7	86,842

Winton No. 1.....	225,624	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½.	248,640	2	124,320
Winton Outside.....	104,279	0	No Injury
Total.....	578,543	2	289,272
Superior "C".....	194,453	1	194,453
Superior "D".....	180,705	1	180,705
Superior D. O. Clark	313,726	4	78,432
Superior Outside....	164,913	0	No Injury
Total.....	853,797	6	142,300
Hanna No. 4.....	306,264	3	102,088
Hanna Outside.....	151,644	0	No Injury
Total.....	457,908	3	152,636
All Districts, 1939...	3,357,955	27	124,369
All Districts, 1938...	3,198,325	31	103,172

Annual Safety Meeting to be Held February 16, 1940

THE DATE of the annual safety meeting has been set for Friday evening, February 16, 1940, at 8:00 P. M. The awarding of the prizes and safety addresses will be at the Old Timers' Building in Rock Springs. In addition, a meeting will be held in each of the other districts simultaneously with the one in Rock Springs. *The program from the Old Timers' Building will be broadcast by radio and wire to the other meetings.* This will give every employe an opportunity to attend a meeting in the district in which he lives.

The program for the meeting has not been definitely determined. Mr. McAuliffe and Mr. Pryde have both agreed to speak and Mr. Bayless will be the chairman of the meeting.

The Grand Prize will be a 1940 model five-passenger automobile with all the latest improvements and safety features. In addition, there will be three cash awards of \$100, \$50 and \$25.

Following are the rules which will govern the contest:

1. All men employed in and around the mine, whose names appear on the payrolls for July 1 to 15, 1939, and also those for December 15 to 31, and who have not sustained a lost-time injury, are eligible to participate in the award, unit foremen and monthly salaried men excluded.

2. Lists of the men eligible to participate in this award will be made at the district mine offices and forwarded to the Auditing Department to be checked. Thereafter each man's name on the lists will be put into a capsule and deposited in a locked box, this box to remain in the possession of the Auditing Department until the night of the drawing.

3. A list showing the men eligible to participate in the award will be posted on the bulletin boards at each mine.

4. To win, an employe must be present at one of the five safety meetings. For example, a man

working at Winton and living in Rock Springs may attend the Rock Springs meeting or any of the other meetings should he choose to do so.

5. Preceding the drawing, the Auditor will put the capsules containing the names into a bowl.

6. The capsules will then be thoroughly mixed.

7. A small girl, blindfolded, will draw one capsule from the bowl. The man whose name is written thereon will be the winner of the automobile (subject to rule No. 4). If for any reason the man does not qualify, an additional capsule or capsules will be drawn until the winner is determined. This process will be repeated to determine the winner of the second prize of \$100; third prize of \$50; and fourth prize of \$25.

Car Accidents Kill Two Employes During 1939

ACCIDENTS on the highways claimed the lives of two of our employes during the past year.

Dundas Morrison, age 52, of Rock Springs, who was employed at Winton, was instantly killed when the car in which he was a passenger struck some rough gravel at the beginning of a detour, left the highway and overturned. The accident happened at night. The driver and the other passenger in the car were uninjured.

The second employe killed was Ray Kuoppala, age 29, of Hanna. A light truck driven by Ray collided with a passenger car on the Elk Mountain Highway South of Hanna. This also was a night



accident. The driver of the passenger car was seriously injured and a high school girl, a daughter of one of our former employes, was killed. The three other passengers in the car received minor injuries.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY DEPARTMENTS OR MINES SINCE THE LAST LOST-TIME INJURY

FIGURES TO DECEMBER 31, 1939

	<i>Underground Employes Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4	158
Rock Springs No. 8	10
Reliance No. 1	31
Reliance No. 7	40
Winton No. 1	429
Winton No. 3	1,239
Winton No. 7½	177
Superior "C"	229
Superior "D"	130
Superior D. O. Clark	9
Hanna No. 4	80

Outside Employes Calendar Days

Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	3,351
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	1,931
Reliance Tipple	137
Winton Tipple	3,551
Superior "C" Tipple	557
Superior "D" Tipple	1,005
Superior D. O. Clark Tipple	704
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	779

General Outside Employes Calendar Days

Rock Springs	2,663
Reliance	620
Winton	3,148
Superior	3,420
Hanna	1,523

The midday whistle had blown when Murphy shouted, "Has anyone seen me vest?"

"Sure, Murphy," said Pat, "and ye've got it on."

"Right and I have," replied Murphy, gazing solemnly at his bosom, "and it's a good thing ye seen it or I'd have gone home without it."

December Safety Awards

THE MONTHLY safety meetings for December were held at Rock Springs, Winton, Reliance, Hanna and Superior, on January 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th and 8th, respectively.

Seven of the mines completed the month without an injury and were eligible to participate in the drawing for the cash awards. The employes of five of these seven mines were eligible to draw for a suit of clothes award for completing three or more consecutive months without an injury.

Mr. Pryde and Mr. Bayless congratulated the men of the various districts on the records made and remarked concerning the annual safety meeting which will be held February 16th. Rules for this drawing appear elsewhere in this magazine.

Two sound films, "The Broken Barrier," and "Magic vs. Science," furnished by the General Electric Co., were shown at all of the safety meetings. All of the meetings were well attended.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize \$15 Each	Second Prize \$10 Each	Third Prize \$5 Each	Unit Foremen \$10 Each
Rock Springs No. 4	Frank X. Potochnik	Henry Anselmi	George Fabiny	Clarence Olson
Reliance No. 7	Edward Lindroos	Jack McQuillan	Adolph Porenta	Jack Rafferty
Winton No. 1	Ed. Steneck	Wm. S. Hall	Fred Niemi	Wilkie Henry
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	Joe Jelaco	T. Yamamota	Arthur M. Jones	Frank Berardi
Superior "C"	Querino Bertagnolli	Geo. Tomich	John Jerasha	Adam Flockhart
Superior "D"	Bert Ahlstrom	Louis Bertagnolli	Roy Epps	Dan Gardner
Hanna No. 4	Onnie Saxberg	William Hill	R. Tanagawa	James Hearne
TOTAL	\$105	\$70	\$35	\$70

Rock Springs No. 8, Reliance No. 1 and Superior D. O. Clark Mines were ineligible to participate. Suits of clothes awarded: Thomas Roberts, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine; Victor Frappart, Winton No.

1 Mine; Roy McDonald, Sr., Winton Nos. 3 & 7½ Mine; Wm. J. Acker, Superior "C" Mine; and Karl Koch, Superior "D" Mine.

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1939

THE SAFETY contest for the year 1939 is over. Of the 106 underground sections, including one discontinued section, 83 finished the year with a clear record. Twenty-one sections had one injury each, one section had two injuries and one three injuries, a total of 26 injuries in 23 of the underground sections. One surface section had one injury, the other four being clear.

How is your luck holding out? The end of the safety contest brings the drawing for a five-passenger automobile. This year three additional

prizes have been added, cash awards of \$100, \$50, and \$25. Five big safety meetings will be held simultaneously—be there—you may attend any one of them.

During the year 1940 there will be a fewer number of sections, the mines being divided into larger areas. This means just a little more effort to keep your section clear—we are sure this will be forthcoming. Keep this in mind for the coming year. Do your work the very best way today—it makes experience upon which you may draw tomorrow.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

<i>Section Foreman</i>	<i>Mine</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Man Hours</i>	<i>Injuries</i>	<i>Man Hours Per Injury</i>
1. W. B. Rae.....	Hanna	4, Section 1	40,845	0	No Injury
2. H. Krichbaum.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 2	32,487	0	No Injury
3. Anton Zupence.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 7	31,584	0	No Injury
4. DeForest Nielson.....	Rock Springs	8, Section 7	30,891	0	No Injury
5. Lester Williams.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 8	30,758	0	No Injury
6. Clyde Rock.....	Superior	C, Section 5	30,744	0	No Injury
7. Geo. L. Addy.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 1	30,667	0	No Injury
8. John Sorbie.....	Rock Springs	8, Section 4	30,492	0	No Injury
9. Ed. While.....	Hanna	4, Section 5	30,401	0	No Injury
10. Wm. S. Fox.....	Superior	C, Section 3	30,359	0	No Injury
11. George Wales.....	Hanna	4, Section 6	30,177	0	No Injury
12. Clifford Anderson.....	Superior	C, Section 4	29,813	0	No Injury
13. John Bastalich.....	Reliance	7, Section 5	29,673	0	No Injury
14. Adam Flockhart.....	Superior	C, Section 1	29,624	0	No Injury
15. Carl A. Kansala.....	Superior	C, Section 2	29,610	0	No Injury
16. Thos. Overy, Jr.....	Rock Springs	8, Section 13	29,393	0	No Injury
17. James Mecca.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	29,141	0	No Injury
18. Chas. Gregory.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 6	28,756	0	No Injury
19. Pete Marinoff.....	Winton	1, Section 5	28,406	0	No Injury
20. John Krppan.....	Winton	1, Section 8	28,336	0	No Injury
21. Wm. Lahti.....	Superior	D, Section 1	28,217	0	No Injury
22. Anthony B. Dixon.....	Superior	D, Section 6	28,147	0	No Injury
23. Dan Gardner.....	Superior	D, Section 3	28,133	0	No Injury
24. Ben Caine.....	Superior	D, Section 5	28,126	0	No Injury
25. George Harris.....	Winton	1, Section 7	28,119	0	No Injury
26. John Peternell.....	Winton	1, Section 3	28,084	0	No Injury
27. Richard Haag.....	Superior	D, Section 4	28,077	0	No Injury
28. Arthur Jeanselme.....	Winton	1, Section 4	28,000	0	No Injury
29. Sylvester Tynsky.....	Winton	1, Section 6	27,552	0	No Injury
30. Wilkie Henry.....	Winton	1, Section 1	27,335	0	No Injury
31. James Hearne.....	Hanna	4, Section 7	26,943	0	No Injury
32. Ben Cook.....	Hanna	4, Section 3	26,635	0	No Injury
33. Joe Jones.....	Hanna	4, Section 4	26,593	0	No Injury
34. Jack Reese.....	Reliance	7, Section 2	26,565	0	No Injury
35. Julius Reuter.....	Reliance	1, Section 9	26,432	0	No Injury
36. Richard Arkle.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 2	25,942	0	No Injury
37. Andrew Spence.....	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 1	25,480	0	No Injury

38.	Sam Canestrini.....	Reliance	1,	Section 4	25,473	0	No Injury
39.	Nestor Mattonen.....	Winton	1,	Section 9	25,431	0	No Injury
40.	Gus Collins.....	Hanna	4,	Section 9	25,319	0	No Injury
41.	Robert Maxwell.....	Reliance	1,	Section 3	25,116	0	No Injury
42.	Geo. Blacker.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 14	25,088	0	No Injury
43.	Milan Painovich.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 9	25,081	0	No Injury
44.	John Zupence.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 2	24,864	0	No Injury
45.	Chas. Kamps.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 7	24,640	0	No Injury
46.	Joe Botero.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 10	24,570	0	No Injury
47.	Shadow Bacskey.....	Reliance	1,	Section 5	24,507	0	No Injury
48.	Matt Marshall.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 5	24,451	0	No Injury
49.	Frank Silovich.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 10	24,437	0	No Injury
50.	Sam Evans.....	Reliance	1,	Section 7	24,304	0	No Injury
51.	A. L. Zeiher.....	Reliance	1,	Section 14	23,877	0	No Injury
52.	David Wilde.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 12	23,793	0	No Injury
53.	John V. Knoll.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 4	23,681	0	No Injury
54.	H. G. Thomas.....	Reliance	1,	Section 10	23,422	0	No Injury
55.	A. M. Strannigan.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 3	23,359	0	No Injury
56.	John Valco.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 9	23,261	0	No Injury
57.	Evan Thomas.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	22,337	0	No Injury
58.	R. C. Bailey.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 11	22,113	0	No Injury
59.	Thos. Whalen.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 10	21,924	0	No Injury
60.	Wm. Benson.....	Reliance	1,	Section 8	21,882	0	No Injury
61.	Marlin Hall.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 9	21,448	0	No Injury
62.	George Sprowell.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 7	21,420	0	No Injury
63.	Dominic Martin.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 8	21,364	0	No Injury
64.	Basil Winiski.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 5	21,336	0	No Injury
65.	Roy Huber.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 4	21,273	0	No Injury
66.	Ed. Overy, Sr.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 6	21,210	0	No Injury
67.	Frank Berardi.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 8	21,049	0	No Injury
68.	Paul B. Cox.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 11	20,916	0	No Injury
69.	Chas. Grosso.....	Reliance	1,	Section 1	19,047	0	No Injury
70.	Clarence Olson.....	Rock Springs	4,	Section 3	18,522	0	No Injury
71.	Alex Easton.....	Reliance	1,	Section 2	18,319	0	No Injury
72.	Albert Gaylord.....	Reliance	7,	Section 3	17,157	0	No Injury
73.	H. A. Wylam.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 14	14,721	0	No Injury
74.	Harry Faddis.....	Reliance	1,	Section 11	13,118	0	No Injury
75.	Eino Kinnunen.....	Superior	C,	Section 7	12,831	0	No Injury
76.	James S. Faddis.....	Superior	D,	Section 7	11,879	0	No Injury
77.	Pete Edwards.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 6	11,018	0	No Injury
78.	Alfred Leslie.....	Reliance	7,	Section 8	10,710	0	No Injury
79.	Jack Rafferty.....	Reliance	7,	Section 9	7,315	0	No Injury
80.	Alex T. Clark.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 15	5,516	0	No Injury
81.	Thos. Edwards.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 12	5,201	0	No Injury
82.	Carl Sandstrom.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 13	4,683	0	No Injury
83.	Winton	1,	Section 2	4,361	0	No Injury
84.	Frank Hearne.....	Hanna	4,	Section 2	40,558	1	40,558
85.	Chester McTee.....	Rock Springs	4,	Section 9	33,012	1	33,012
86.	F. L. Gordon.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 3	31,899	1	31,889
87.	L. Rock.....	Superior	C,	Section 6	31,472	1	31,472
88.	Alfred Russell.....	Rock Springs	4,	Section 5	30,786	1	30,786
89.	Reynold Bluhm.....	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	30,520	1	30,520
90.	Thos. Rimmer.....	Hanna	4,	Section 10	29,974	1	29,974
91.	Harvey Fearn.....	Reliance	7,	Section 4	28,994	1	28,994
92.	James Harrison.....	Hanna	4,	Section 8	28,819	1	28,819

93.	B. W. Grove.....	Reliance	7,	Section 7	28,553	1	28,553
94.	Leslie Low.....	Superior	D,	Section 2	28,126	1	28,126
95.	Pete Glavata.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 6	28,042	1	28,042
96.	Angus Hatt.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 11	27,566	1	27,566
97.	John Cukale.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	27,111	1	27,111
98.	Robert Stewart.....	Reliance	7,	Section 1	27,069	1	27,069
99.	Homer Grove.....	Reliance	1,	Section 12	25,914	1	25,914
100.	Hugh McLeod.....	Reliance	7,	Section 6	24,164	1	24,164
101.	W. H. Buchanan.....	Reliance	1,	Section 6	23,373	1	23,373
102.	James Herd.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 2	22,841	1	22,841
103.	R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 1	60,648	3	20,216
104.	Lawrence Welsh.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 5	19,964	1	19,964
105.	Wm. T. Sharp.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 12	20,755	2	10,378
106.	R. A. Pritchard.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 13	10,115	1	10,115

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

1.	Thos. Foster.....	Rock Springs		190,053	0	No Injury
2.	Port Ward.....	Superior		164,913	0	No Injury
3.	E. R. Henningsen.....	Hanna		151,644	0	No Injury
4.	R. W. Fowkes.....	Winton		104,279	0	No Injury
5.	William Telck.....	Reliance		112,910	1	112,910
ALL SECTIONS, 1939.....				3,357,955	27	124,369
ALL SECTIONS, 1938.....				3,198,325	31	103,172

December Injuries

LOUIS ZANCANELLI, *Tyrol, age 56, single, pit car loader man, Section No. 1, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine. FATAL.*

Mr. Zancanelli was working in a place being driven up from the entry parting. He and his partner were down at the room neck eating lunch while the shot firer was shooting shots in their place. The motorman was pulling three empty cars off the high side track of the parting with a snubbing rope. His motor was on the low side track and his back was turned toward the place where Louis had been eating lunch. As the motorman was pulling in the cars, Louis, probably without thinking, stepped onto the high side track and was struck by the cars. Louis was knocked down but the wheels of the car did not run over him. He died in the hospital the following day.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF SAFETY!

MIKE MIGIAKIS, *Greek, age 44, single, timberman, Section No. 6, Reliance No. 1 Mine. Fracture of 5th and 6th ribs, left side.*

Mr. Migiakis, together with two other men, was pulling on the loose end of a scraper rope in the breaking entry, near the old scraper place. As the rope was being pulled, a large piece of rock broke and dislodged two timber, the edge of the rock striking Mike, knocking him down. He was fortunate that one edge of the rock rested against a prop and did not

fall on him. Mike's two partners escaped injury.

CLIFFORD L. GARRISON, *American, age 27, married, faceman, Section No. 13, No. 7 Seam, Superior D. O. Clark Mine. Fracture of 3rd, 4th and 5th metatarsal bones, right foot.*

The first cut in an entry crosscut had just been made. When they had finished cutting the face, Clifford picked up the jackpipe on the cutting machine and set it back far enough so they could pull the machine out of the way. While he was holding the jack pipe, the corner that the entry made with the crosscut gave way and caught his right foot against the jack pipe.

When it is necessary to work immediately in front of a face which has just been cut, the face should be tested to determine if it is loose—if this had been done, Clifford would have saved himself a painful injury.

Keep Your Name Off This List

THE FOLLOWING men, on account of their having sustained a lost-time injury during the period January 1 to December 31, 1939, are ineligible to participate in the drawing for the grand prize, an automobile to be awarded at the Old Timers' Building, Friday, February 16, 1940 at 8 P. M.

Enrico Bergamo, Rock Springs.

Albino Brugnara, Rock Springs

Joe Faigl, Rock Springs

Attilio Pedri, Rock Springs
 Joe Sikich, Rock Springs
 John K. Smith, Rock Springs
 Mike F. Timko, Rock Springs
 John Titmus, Rock Springs
 Carl Boyer, Reliance
 William Foote, Reliance
 Floyd Hindman, Reliance
 Carl Hughes, Reliance
 Mike Kokas, Reliance
 Mike Migiakis, Reliance
 Joe Palomino, Reliance
 Frank Jackson, Winton
 Arthur J. Tirre, Winton
 Clifford L. Garrison, Superior
 Edward Hanking, Superior
 Kenneth Meyers, Superior
 Joe Passera, Superior
 Milutin Y. Shepanovich, Superior
 George Cotsifakis, Hanna
 Howard B. Rodda, Hanna
 James Meekin, Hanna

Teddy

By A. K. (Rosey) Roswell

YOU'LL forgive a bit of frankness I hope, especially since I was one of those "hard-boiled" individuals who had always been unable to understand just how people could become so attached to a dog as to become mournful at separation. It always looked a bit foolish to me.

A few years ago there came to live with us a mischievous little puppy about as disobedient as a gang of bandits, but he had one virtue that compelled us to keep him—he enjoyed being pulled around on the living room floor by two growing boys. He was a high-toned dog, almost an aristocrat we might say, demanding the best in the way of meat, and turning up his nose at the scraps that were left. And that used to burn me up—but he was always the first to greet me as I returned home from a trip, which, in a measure, compensated for his extravagant tastes.

Then too, on more than one occasion I had threatened to give him away, because he insisted on some high-class barking about five o'clock in the morning—this by way of salute to the milkman. But he was always waiting at the foot of the stairs as I came down to breakfast, and never did he fail to come sniffing around giving evidence of his devotion.

And then last Friday he stepped in front of a speeding automobile, and a little red-haired boy had to call his playmates together and take him out on the back lot for a long, long rest. First, they must dig a grave, when every spade of dirt lifted meant a tug on the heart strings; every clod of yellow clay was made sacred with the tears of genuine love; and then a few tufts of fresh green grass placed in the bottom that "Teddy" might lie comfortable. I don't know who dropped the first

shovel of dirt for a covering—but it must have been very, very heavy for such tiny devoted laborers.

As the grave was completed, and the level of the lot had been reached, a brick railing was built by tender little hands, and then a sack of fire-clay was found in the cellar, and this made a splendid blanket for the top of their sepulcher; a big paving block would serve well as a headstone. The hillside contributed generously of its supply of violets, while our garden was stripped bare of its lilies-of-the-valley in order that a floral blanket might be fashioned together. And, then, as a final tribute, a little wooden cross was erected, on which



was painted in childish lettering: "Teddy"—1932-1937.

And then in the twilight he took me by the hand and led me down over the hill. As we stood by the little grave his boyish heart poured forth its requiem; his trembling hand seemed to grip a little tighter as he whispered between sobs: "Daddy, where do dogs go when they die?" I don't think I shall ever have to struggle harder for a comforting answer: "Sonny, I'm not sure—but if there's a dog heaven you can just bet everything in the world that Teddy's there!" No dog could have loved a boy as he loved his little master without getting some sort of a reward for his loyalty and devotion. It just wouldn't be fair to the dog!

And there is no apology for the lump in my throat as I write.

Yes . . . he will have another dog . . . soon.

Lincoln, The Progressive

On the anniversary of the birthday of the great emancipator, February 12, 1933, the Hon. James H. Wilkerson, Judge of the District Court of the United States, delivered a stirring address on "Lincoln, The Progressive." Seven years have passed since Judge Wilkerson delivered his memorable speech, yet every word spoken applies with even more force to the conditions as they exist today than was the case in 1933. With the national debt now approaching the limit of \$45,000,000,000, and the number and voracity of bureaucratic regulatory bodies steadily increasing, we can well ponder on what Lincoln said and stood for in the tragic days of the Civil War.

"AS WE PAUSE to honor Lincoln's memory we are reminded of the great changes which have come to our nation since the stirring days of the civil war. Slavery is dead. The union is preserved. A great world war has been fought. The bitterness of the old sectional conflict has died away. Our population has increased three-fold, and in the new era of science and invention new issues have arisen and new dangers threaten. Again we find ourselves in the midst of a conflict, which, when we stop to comprehend what is going on around us, is seen to involve the same basic principles of human rights and individual liberty that were saved for us by our fathers in Lincoln's day.

"As time passes Lincoln's stature seems to grow. Generals and their battles grow dim. We have almost forgotten that slaves ever lived on American soil. Yet Lincoln seems to stand in our midst, speaking as a prophet of old; and we know now that he was not only the great president of the civil war time, but one of the truly great men of all nations and of all time.

"Why is it that Lincoln has outlived the issues of his time? Of course, one answer is the incomparable character of the man. He forged his way from the poverty of the frontier cabin to the presidency. Untrained in the colleges, he became a master of logic and speech. Stepping from the environment of a country law office, he developed, as if by magic, the qualities of a great statesman. He was shrewd, resourceful, successful. We might well spend this hour in recalling the events in which his great genius is revealed—the debate with Douglas; the diplomacy in avoiding war with England over the seizure of the Southern Ambassadors; the patience with which he endured the railing of demagogues and the abuse of partisans, waiting for the hour when those who had reviled him would become his warmest defenders; the magnanimity exhibited toward Chase and Greeley and McClellan; the firmness with which he stood by Grant when he found in him a general with the energy and iron will needed to crush the rebellion; the address at Gettysburg, and the proclamation of emancipation by which at the critical moment he welded together the forces of liberty and the union.

"That is not my theme tonight. I think that if we would appreciate Lincoln's great place in history and understand why, as the years pass, his figure

grows larger, we must look beyond the particular issues of his time. The truth which Lincoln's career embodies is more fundamental than the destruction of slavery or the preservation of the union. Like all the truly great men of the world he had a message which is not limited to one nation or to one epoch. Lincoln's message is for all nations and for all time.

"Lincoln's career is the striking historical exemplification of the truth which underlies the progress of society and the development of institutions of government. It is a truth which is often stated but usually forgotten by those charged with responsibility in government. It is the truth that our institutions of government merely reflect the thought of the people and that reforms in government must be preceded by progress in ideas. The history of our race is the record of the struggle for individual liberty. The steps in that struggle have not been won by proclamations, or bills of rights and constitutions. Every permanent advance of government in the onward march toward true liberty has represented an advance in thought. Emancipation from the oppressions of arbitrary power has been the record of emancipation of the mind from ignorance and superstition. All the constitutions in the world are so many scraps of paper, if the people have lost respect for law and demand a dictator. All the communistic devices of a bureaucracy can never crush the spirit of industrial freedom so long as Anglo-Saxon blood flows in the veins of the American people.

"Abraham Lincoln's great message to the world is that in the evolution of government, lasting reform cannot be wrought by the command of the enthusiast, but that it must have its foundation laid deep in the spirit of the people, and that the true reformer is the one who can interpret that spirit and who has the courage to withstand the abuse of the rash and the impatient and to wait until the right hour for action has come. As long as human history is recorded, Lincoln will stand out as the conspicuous example of the method of true reform.

"Lincoln's public career centered upon the issue of slavery. No issue in our history has ever aroused such bitter feeling and let us hope that none ever will again. Yet through it all Lincoln saw and applied clearly the law of the growth of institutions.

"The founders of this republic looked upon sla-

very as something which was in the process of extinction — a thing not to be mentioned in the constitution. Then came the invention of the cotton-gin, British mills and the markets of the world. Two hostile civilizations grew. One was founded upon free competition, free labor, free schools. The other was a reversion to feudalism, based upon the relation of master and slave. Compromise postponed for a time the inevitable clash. But the free north outstripped in industrial growth the slaveholding autocracy of the south. Calhoun revived the doctrine of secession and the Supreme Court announced the Dred Scot decision. The radicals of the north demanded immediate abolition. The radicals of the south called for a division of the union. Amidst the clamor and confusion of contending factions, Lincoln stood out as the interpreter of the growing sentiment against slavery, wisely shaping action to meet the thought of the people.

"He hated slavery as an institution as strongly as any abolitionist. 'This declared indifference toward the spread of slavery,' he said in 1854, 'I cannot but hate. I hate it because it deprives our republican example of its just influence in the world, enables the enemies of free institutions with plausibility to taunt us as hypocrites; causes the real friends of freedom to doubt our sincerity.' Again he said: 'Slavery is founded in the selfishness of man's nature; opposition to it in his love of justice. Repeal the Missouri Compromise—repeal all compromises—repeal the Declaration of Independence itself—repeal all past history, you still cannot repeal human nature. It still will be the abundance of man's heart that slavery extension is wrong; and out of the abundance of his heart his mouth will continue to speak.'

"He foresaw clearly the ultimate destruction of slavery. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand,' he said in the speech with which he began his famous campaign against Douglas for the Senate. 'I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided.'

"Yet he interpreted correctly the sentiments of the North. He understood that public opinion was then against interference with slavery in the South; that Garrison, Phillips and the abolitionists were but a small minority.

"And so he took the only position upon which practical results could be achieved—opposition to the extension of slavery into the new territories. In this the sentiment of the North was back of him. 'I wish,' he said, 'to make and keep the distinctions between the existing institution and the extension of it so broad and so clear that no honest man can misunderstand me and no dishonest one successfully misrepresent me. I do not propose to destroy or alter or disregard the Constitution. I stand by it fairly, fully and firmly.'

"In his first inaugural address he repeated the statement which he had made so many times be-

fore: "I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so."

"At its commencement the war was waged upon the only issue upon which the sentiment of the North would have sustained it—the preservation of the Constitution and the Union.

"The difference between agitation and true reform is strikingly illustrated by Wendell Phillips and Abraham Lincoln at the outbreak of the Civil War. Phillips was the great preacher of the anti-slavery crusade. He had set on fire the hearts of thousands by his terrific arraignment of slavery. Yet when the crisis came, carried away by his hatred of injustice, his judgment lost in passion, he denounced the Union as a league with hell and a covenant with death and urged that the seceding states be allowed to go in peace. Lincoln, interpreting the nation's thought, understanding each step in its growth, stood for the exclusion of slavery from the territories, for adherence to the Constitution, for the preservation of the nation's life. The one was the leveller, dealing terrific blows against the wrong, tearing down old structures, preparing the way. The other was the builder, laying the stones and setting the columns of the edifice. Both had their mission. But consider what it would have meant if at this great crisis Wendell Phillips had been President of the United States instead of Abraham Lincoln.

"The hour for the destruction of slavery was not yet at hand. There was first to come the woe of war, the scourge of battle, the chastening of desolation and death. Out of the bitterness of those terrible years the nation was to learn anew the lesson of liberty. In the baptism of a hundred battlefields was to come the new birth of freedom. And the war which at first was for the preservation of the Union became in the end a war for the destruction of slavery.

"And when the hour came, when the nation was prepared, the great Emancipator who had borne serenely the storm of abuse which from pulpit and press had swept around him, did the great work for which he had been waiting and toward which everything had been leading; and it endured and will endure forever.

"In all the oratory and poetry of the world, words can not be found in which are summed up the real meaning of strife, the deep philosophy of human institutions, the lesson of national guilt and retribution as they are in Lincoln's second inaugural address:

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it

must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphans, to do all that may achieve a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

"Do these words have any meaning for us today? Have we forgotten the great lesson of Lincoln's life? Do we have to learn again that there can be no permanence for social and political institutions which are alien to the spirit of the people? Must we be taught by other years of strife and bloodshed that individual liberty and free labor are the supreme law of this land and that slavery in the guise of either communism or a governmental dictatorship over industry has no place on American soil?

"There have been great changes since Lincoln's day. Inventive genius brought the new industrial era. Machinery, rapid transportation, instantaneous communication of thought, made organization on a large scale necessary. This nation grew in wealth and power on a scale unequalled in history. Then came the world war and the period of industrial expansion which followed it—an expansion which culminated in frenzied speculation with all the attendant evils of overcapitalization and fraud and criminal exploitation of the people. Then came the great explosion. It is difficult for us to comprehend what has happened. It is hard to believe that what has taken place in the last three years could have happened in this country. Factories silent; agriculture prostrate; millions out of work; other millions fighting to save home and business from the wreck; cold and hunger in a nation of unparalleled wealth and natural resources. I do not need to remind you that we are passing through one of the critical periods of our history. It is as critical as the one which followed the war for independence. It is as critical as the period in which Lincoln lived. In this period will be waged the contest for the preservation of industrial liberty. Today we must answer this question: Are the old ideas of individual liberty and private property and human rights to survive? Or, under the form of the Republic, are we to have new conceptions of the control of industry and the distribution of property?

"In times like these, there are always those who, in the name of progress and reform, advocate, as the remedy, that dictatorial powers be conferred upon the government. Through a multitude of regulatory laws and governmental bureaus they would put shackles on individual initiative. By exorbitant taxation to sustain these dictatorial agencies of government, they take away from the worker the fruits of labor as effectively as if it were torn from him by force under the communism of a soviet state.

"Let those who think that such institutions can

be set up in this country remember the lesson of Lincoln's life. Let them remember that the heart of our civilization is the idea of individual liberty—a liberty which gives the widest possible scope to individual ambition consistent with the recognition of equal rights in others, a liberty which is irreconcilably opposed to government control of industry with the nation's industry organized into armies of industrial workers or industrial slaves.

"The remedy today is not more government, more bureaus, more laws. The remedy is a return to the basic ideas exemplified by Lincoln's life. We must protect and defend our liberties against the unwarranted encroachments of government. We must restore respect for law and must see to it that the agencies of law enforcement are again made effective. Liberty cannot be preserved when the agencies set up to protect life and property fail. We must re-establish economy in government and get rid of taxation which amounts to confiscation. Out of the ruins of our past folly we must rebuild the industry of the nation upon the foundation of Lincoln's doctrine of true liberty and equality.

"The call of America today is for leadership like that of Lincoln, for he combined with the intellectual vision the spirit of the true reformer—the spirit of patience and tolerance. Through the bitterness and passion of that terrible war no word of blame or anger or complaint fell from his lips. He saw that slavery was not the crime of the south alone. He comprehended it as an institution which had its roots in the instincts and prejudices of centuries. 'It may seem strange,' he said, 'that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not that we be not judged.' He said many times that if the conditions had been reversed the northerner would have been a slaveholder and the southerner an abolitionist.

"He was able to see through sham and superficiality to the heart of things. He smiled at the pretensions of pompous littleness and met with good humored jest the railings of hypocrisy and bigotry. He pitied the snarlers and doubters and complainers. He believed in testing things out through criticism and debate, but, no matter how radically he might differ from his adversary, he was kind and tolerant. He had no place for narrow minded suspicion, searching with the microscope for something to complain about and trying to magnify into slander faults which were infinitesimal when measured by the good qualities of the man. History does not record a more striking example of ability to appraise the true worth of men than Lincoln's support of Grant and Sherman against the bigots and defamers who tried to destroy their usefulness.

"Lincoln had faith in human nature, in the onward march of the human race, in the final triumph of 'the deep and sweeping thought which overcomes all others and conducts the world at

last to freedom.' And he stands out as the great example of the true reformer, the genuine progressive, reminding us that in our attempts to remedy wrongs and to cure evils, we must not abandon the fundamentals of our civilization.

"We have drifted far away from the early standards of the republic. In the era of industrial growth through which we have been passing, the emphasis has been placed on the power of money. In the pursuit of wealth, men have forgotten the restraints which they must impose on their own acts, if free institutions are to survive. The spirit of lawlessness has increased; the courts have lost in efficiency, government has become a great game of taxing and spending. From the chaos of the panic which has been sweeping around us, comes the voice of revolution. Property is to be confiscated. The obligation of contracts is to be abrogated. Government is to take charge of business. An industrial bureaucracy is to rule the nation. It is against this that we must stand firm. All change is not progress. The greatest crimes in history have been committed in the name of liberty. The communistic intrusion of the government into business through the incompetent meddling of a hundred bureaus and the levying of extortionate taxes with which to carry on paternalistic activities mean ultimate slavery for American labor and American industry. There is no sacrifice which we should not be willing to make, no burden which we should not be willing to bear, in order to save America from the bureaucrats and technocrats and communists and the advocates of industrial dictatorship.

"There is no short cut to recovery. There is no patent remedy for the illness of the nation. We must retrace our steps. We must undo the work of fifty years of desertion and neglect. We must learn anew the lesson of liberty under law, of equal rights protected by justice impartially and effectually administered, of loyalty to our constitution, of respect for our laws, and of the sacred right of every man to achieve the highest and the best that is in him. In short, we must learn anew the great fundamental truths exemplified by the life of Abraham Lincoln. Today, as in Lincoln's time, there is the agitator who proclaims that because there are evils to be removed and abuses to be corrected the whole social system is wrong and must be swept away. Now as then, there is the bitter partisan appealing to popular passion and class hate. Above the tumult of class strife, above the angry words of hate and discord rises clear and strong the voice of Lincoln—'With malice toward none, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right'."

Three-year-old Nancy's father had installed a new radio. Nancy listened with rapt attention to everything—music, speeches, and station announcements.

That night she knelt to say her "Now I lay me." At the end, she paused a moment and then said: "Tomorrow night at this time there will be another prayer."

George Washington

IN 1776, Morristown, New Jersey, was practically headquarters of the American army, being on several good roads, affording safety and seclusion in the hills thereabouts, an ideal spot to concentrate troops, and during the eight years of the Revolutionary War, General Washington spent over one year there. Early the following year he brought the main body of his army there following his victories at Trenton and Princeton, and encamped himself in winter quarters at Arnold Tavern. In 1779-80, he again returned to Morristown with the army, taking up his residence with Mrs. Washington at the Ford house. The troops built huts on a spot known as Jockey Hollow, largely on property belonging to Henry Wicke.

Then, as now, troops suffered many privations, the suffering of the soldiers being intense. Washington wrote a letter January 8, 1780, descriptive thereof, from which we quote, "The present situation of the army in respect to provisions is the most distressing of any we have experienced since the beginning of the war. They have alternately been without bread or meat the whole time, with very scant allowance of either and frequently destitute of each. But they are now reduced to an extremity no longer to be supported."

The winter of 1779-80 was bitterly cold—in fact, the most severe then recorded. The Hudson River separating New Jersey from New York was so frozen over as to permit horse-drawn sleds to travel back and forth.

More than one thousand acres of land, still in its primitive state, on which the army was encamped in Jockey Hollow, are now in the possession of Lloyd W. Smith, whose interest in Washington led him to accumulate at his Boxwood Farm and home one of the finest collections of Washington manuscripts and data in the world. His extreme generosity in securing this land for the benefit of posterity assures the ultimate founding of a great public and patriotic park within easy access of more than fifteen million people.

A great fund of information about the real George Washington and his life is to be found in his compiled diaries, which he kept throughout the most of his adult life, these journals having been assembled quite completely, and published by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union. From a diary kept when in his 36th year, we quote the events of one week in February, 1768:

23—Fox hunting with Capt'n. Posey. Caught a fox we suppose, but being dark could not find it.

24—Went a ducking between breakfast and dinner and killed 2 Mallards and 5 bald faces. Found Dr. Rumney here at dinner who staid all night. Mr. Magowan returned.

25—Doctr Rumney went away. I went to the

Creek but not cross it. Killd 2 ducks, viz. sprig tail and teal.

26—Laid off a road from Mt. Vernon to the Lain by Mr. Manley's.

27—Went on the Road, clearing between Mt. Vernon and the Mill. In the evening Mr. Stedlar came.

28—In the afternoon went up to Mr. Robert Alexander's in order to meet Mr. B. Fairfax and others a fox hunting. None came this day (Sunday) but Capt. Posey.

29—At Mr. Alexander's all day with his (brother) Phil and Capt. Posey—it raining.

The advice offered by Polonius to his son, Laertes, upon leaving home (Shakespeare's "Hamlet") was evidently well thought of by George Washington, as will be gathered from a letter he addressed to his nephew, Bushrod Washington, in 1773. The poet was born in 1564 and died in 1616, Washington's year of birth and death, respectively, being 1732 and 1799. Washington's letter follows:

"Be courteous to all, but intimate with few; and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence. True friendship is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation. Let your heart feel for the affections and distress of every one, and let your hand give in proportion to your purse; remembering always the estimation of the widow's mite, that it is not every one that asketh that deserveth charity; all, however, are worthy of the inquiry, or the deserving may suffer.

"Do not conceive that fine clothes make fine men, any more than fine feathers make fine birds. A plain, genteel dress is more admired, obtains more credit, than lace and embroidery, in the eyes of the judicious and sensible."

GEORGE WASHINGTON

February 22, 1732 December 14, 1799

By James Edward Hungerford

The Son of Liberty, he came
To set the FREEDOM-torch aflame,
And lead the hosts of free-born men
Back to their own birthright, again!
Now restive 'neath parental reign,
For freedom did our country strain,
And pray for surcease 'neath the yoke—
And then the Voice of Freedom SPOKE!

☆ ☆ ☆

George Washington, immortal one,
Stepped forth to see God's JUSTICE done!
Within his heart there flamed a light
Proclaiming RIGHTNESS over might!
He formed an army to uphold
The power of MERCY over gold;
A ragged legion—homespun hordes,
Who from their plowshares formed their
swords!

☆ ☆ ☆

From north and south and east they came,
Within their hearts a glowing flame,

And answered to their leader's call—
To take his orders, stand or fall!
They hearkened to his words inspired,
And when the war's first shot was fired
At CONCORD, they responded WELL,
And faced the batteries of hell!

☆ ☆ ☆

He led his ragged troops across
The DELAWARE, with little loss,
And blazed the trail to victory!
And won the fight for LIBERTY!
And we who dwell in this fair land,
With riches spread on ev'ry hand,
This day acclaim our hero's birth—
Whose SPIRIT walks upon the earth!

Obituaries

LOUIS ZANCANELLI

Louis Zancanelli, single, age 56, who has been employed in Mine No. 8 here for about ten years past, his last occupation being Pit Car Loaderman (contract), stepped on the track on December 21st and was struck by a trip of empty mine cars, receiving severe injuries which caused his death on the day following.

Deceased was born in Tyrol in November, 1883, and had resided in the United States for the past fifty years, his first employment with the Company being as a Miner in April, 1930. He was naturalized at Toluca, Illinois, in September, 1919.

Funeral service was held at South Side Catholic Church on December 24th, interment in St. Joseph Cemetery. To mourn his loss, a sister living in the old country survives.

D. W. GREENBURG

"Dan" W. Greenburg died suddenly at Cheyenne Monday, January 1st, at which point he had resided for several years past. At one time he was Editor of "The Midwest Review," house organ of The Midwest Refining Company, Casper. "Dan" had a deep fund of information and data on his adopted State of Wyoming, in fact, he reminded the writer of another Wyoming man, our own the late "Doug" Preston. Was on the Historical Landmark Commission, State Counsel for the Oregon Trail Memorial Association, member of The Explorers' Club, New York City, and many, many other connections of note.

Born in Chicago in 1876, his family moved to Wallace, Idaho, where the young man was educated, later worked on a newspaper in Chicago, studying law in the interim. He wrote for many magazines and newspapers, and published some thirteen editions of the history and resources of thirteen of Wyoming's Counties.

His widow, a brother and a sister survive, and a sorrowing public will learn with deep regret of the passing of this great and good man who was the friend of everyone. It was a privilege to have his acquaintanceship.

Engineering Department

Pioneers In Electricity*

Data Collected by C. E. SWANN

ONE HUNDRED years ago, in the year 1831, Michael Faraday at the Royal Institution in London, and Joseph Henry in Albany, New York, independently discovered that electricity can be generated from magnetism. Ten years before that a Frenchman, Arago, and an Englishman, Sir Humphrey Davy, had discovered independently that an electric current circulating around a bar of iron converts the bar into a magnet. A year before that, in 1819, Oersted in Denmark had discovered that a bar magnet, free to turn, tends to set itself at right angles to a nearby wire carrying electric current. From these discoveries came directly the dynamo and motor, the telegraph and telephone, and indirectly the electric light, radio, and almost all the appliances for the household, the office, the workshop, the moving vehicle, or the hospital, wherein electricity nowadays serves us. Oersted, Arago, Davy, Faraday, and Henry were all interesting personalities, apart from their pioneering discoveries.

Hans Christian Oersted (1777-1851) was the son of an apothecary at Rudjobing, on the island of Langeland. School facilities were of the scantiest. The barber taught a little German to Hans and his brother, Anders, and the barber's wife helped them to learn to read and write. As the barber knew no more of arithmetic than how to add and subtract, a school-boy friend of somewhat more advantages added multiplication and division. The baker helped the boys to learn to draw, and the burgomaster gave them a bit of French. Finally the local surveyor added a little more mathematics. At 12 years of age, Hans began to assist his father, the apothecary, and so learned a little of chemistry.

Yet the boys made the most of this patchwork of education, and in 1794 both entered the University of Copenhagen. Anders became a jurist. At that time the bent of Hans was toward literature and philosophy, and in 1797 he won the University gold medal with his essay, "On the Limits of Poetry and Prose." His doctor's thesis was entitled, "The Architectonics of Natural Metaphysics," a subject which would require to be "chewed and digested" even in the title. But the invention of the electric pile by Volta in 1800, and opportunities that came to him for foreign travel and the meeting with philosophers of Germany, Italy, and France, turned Oersted's attention more and more to physics.

For many years he sought to discover the intimate connection, which many philosophers felt must exist, between electricity and magnetism. But in spite of this general expectation, Oersted's paper, published in 1820, in which he announced that the electric current "exercises determined and similar impressions on the direction of a magnetic needle" near it, was so absolutely the first hint of a certainty that, says Forbes, "There was not even, so far as I am aware, a suspicion that he had been, however remotely or dimly, anticipated." So great was the enthusiasm over this discovery that Oersted was awarded the prize of the French Institute and the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London, and he was elected a knight of the Order of Dannebrog. He wrote much to popularize science. A selection of his writings entitled "The Spirit in Nature" was published in 1850.

Dominique Francois Jean Arago (1786-1853) came of an able family, and received good educational training. After attending the Ecole Polytechnique, instead of entering the army, as intended, he became secretary of the Paris Observatory, where he enjoyed association with the great Laplace. He was sent in 1806 with Biot to make geodetic observations in Spain and remained to complete the work after Biot returned to Paris. Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Spain at this time threw Arago into great danger. Making his escape toward Algiers from the Balearic Islands, he was captured by a Spanish privateer and imprisoned in Spain for three months. Being released by Spain at the demand of the Dey of Algiers, he spent six months in Africa before returning to Marseilles.

Succeeding Lalande at the age of 23 as professor of analytical geometry at the Ecole Polytechnique, Arago became an astronomer at the Paris Observatory, and in 1830 its director, and in the same year perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences. Besides his greatness as a scientist, he served with distinction in the French Chamber of Deputies, and in 1848 became Minister of War and Marine in the Provisional Government. In this capacity he abolished flogging in the French navy and slavery in the French colonies. The counter-revolution succeeding, he resigned his post as astronomer in 1852, but Prince Louis Napoleon refused to accept his resignation.

The other three great electrical discoverers were self-made, self-educated men.

Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) was the son

*Volume 12, Smithsonian Scientific Series.

of a wood carver at Penzance in Cornwall. After a grammar-school education and reading with a clergyman, he was apprenticed to a surgeon. At 20 years of age he received an appointment as a laboratory assistant in Doctor Beddoes' "Pneumatic Institution." In 1800 his first scientific papers attracted so much favorable notice that in 1801 he was chosen to lecture at the Royal Institution. He became professor of chemistry there in 1802 and director in 1805. In 1807 came his great discovery of the nature of the fixed alkalies, which he succeeded in decomposing by aid of the electric current. He was knighted in 1812, and made a baronet in 1818. For seven successive years (1820 to 1827) he was elected president of the Royal Society of London, but resigned in 1827 on account of failing health. It is difficult to say whether Sir Humphrey Davy made a greater discovery in the nature of the fixed alkalies, or when, in 1812, by the brilliance of his lectures, he attracted the attention of the young genius, Michael Faraday, and later took him under his patronage.

Next issue—Michael Faraday and Joseph Henry.

New Inventions

Among 732 patents recently granted by the patent Office to inventors here and abroad, were included the following inventions:

A self-propelled electric iron that pushes itself back and forth in ironing clothes won a patent for Harris Rossen of St. Louis. A traction drum mounted on the rear of the iron and driven by a tiny electric motor propels the iron.

An ash tray which automatically squirts water on the cigarette to extinguish it is described in a patent granted to Albert R. Pierce, Jr., of South Dartmouth, Mass. Heat from the burning tip of the cigarette operates the squirting mechanism.

To prevent auto thefts John L. Osgood of Buffalo, N. Y., has designed an attachment which, on locking the door, automatically electrifies the body of the auto so that any unauthorized person touching it is severely shocked. The owner of the car would be protected from shock by using an insulated key to open and lock the car.

Basting of roasts and meat is done automatically by a device which can be inserted in the broiler, according to a patent won by George G. Kitzman of Chicago.

To aid in getting the key in the keyhole on dark nights, Nels H. Swanson of Chicago has designed a combination pocket flash lamp and key case which lights the way to the keyhole.

A fishing line woven so that it is hollow in order that it will float on water won a patent for Robert C. Wilcox of Flint, Mich. The line is designed for fly-casting.

An adjustable picture frame that "stretches" and "contracts" so that it will fit any size picture is the invention of Maxwell Mandell and Benjamin Schwartz of New York.

Schools

PLANS FOR a Women's Dormitory at the University of Wyoming, Laramie, to cost \$275,000, have met the approval of the Board of Trustees and at the March meeting of the latter bids will be entertained, work to begin in April.

Leaves of Absence have been granted to three of the staff of the University of Wyoming. J. R. MacNeel, Student Welfare, balance of the Winter Quarter; Ralph F. Honess, Research, one year; and Miss Agnes Gunderson, Assistant Professor of Education, one quarter.

The schools in Rock Springs and vicinity opened on January 8th following the "close down" for Christmas and New Year celebrations.

Some Wyoming Populations

A recent survey of some of our Wyoming cities has just been concluded by a map-publishing company with the populations shown:

Cheyenne	29,982
(Inc. 4,982 officers and men at Ft. Warren.)	
Casper	24,000
Laramie	11,000
Rock Springs	11,000
Sheridan	9,800
Rawlins	5,750

One Company's Coal

Wyomingites know, of course, that the Union Pacific Coal company does a whale of a business, but doubtless comparatively few have any conception of the size of the "whale." There's information to the point in a news story today relating that the corporation during 1939 produced 3,261,003 tons. A simple calculation establishes that this amount of coal would fill about 65,000 cars loaded with 50 tons each. Assembled in a single train, that many cars would stretch from Cheyenne to Yellowstone park, across the park to Jackson Hole, down past Grand Teton park to Jackson. Some train! Some coal!

—Wyoming State Tribune.

TOO LATE

MacGregor and MacPherson decided to become teetotalers but MacGregor thought it would be best if they had one bottle of whiskey to put in the cupboard in case of illness.

After three days MacPherson could bear it no longer, and he said, "MacGreggor, I'm not verra weel."

"Too late, MacPherson, I was verra sick mesel' all day yesterday."

Verse For February

AGAIN we submit certain short selections for perusal in February, the first of these by Oliver St. John Gogarty:

TO PARMENIS

When children call you, Grandmama,
And you with thin, dark-veined hands
In silence stroke their hair that, Ah,
Recalls the glorious smoldering bands
Of sullen gold that bound your brow
And one who told you how the light
Burst through it as you combed it low
With sidelong head at fall of night;
Before that vision fades away
Just take this message from the past:
"It's Love that counteracts decay,
And lights and makes all Beauty last."
And wonder if the love you spared
To starve the light-heart man of rhyme
Has left him low and you gray-haired,
Though you are old, before your time.

Another selection by Cortland W. Sayers is an exquisite fantasy:

BANKRUPT

One midnight, deep in starlight still,
I dreamed that I received this bill:
"To . . . in account with life:
Five thousand breathless dawns all new;
Five thousand flowers fresh in dew;
Five thousand sunsets wrapped in gold,
One million snowflakes served ice-cold;
Five quiet friends, one baby's love;
One white-mad sea with clouds above;
One hundred music-haunted dreams
Of moon-drenched roads and hurrying streams;
Of prophesying winds and trees;
Of silent stars and browsing bees;
One June night in a fragrant wood;
One heart that loved and understood."
I wondered, when I walked at day,
How in God's name—I could pay.

Thousands who read, analyze and rejoice in the beauty of the poetic word, cheerfully accord John Keats', "Ode to a Nightingale," first place in their affections. Found in every selection of good poetry this exquisite piece of imagery will bear reading, again and again:

"ODE TO A NIGHTINGALE"

"My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains
My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk,
Or emptied some dull opiate to the drains
One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk;
'Tis not through envy of thy happy lot,
But being too happy in thine happiness,—
That thou, light-winged Dryad of the trees,

In some melodious plot
Of beechen green, and shadows numberless,
Singest of summer in full-throated ease.

"O for a draught of vintage! that hath been
Cool'd a long age in the deep-delved earth,
Tasting of Flora and the country green,
Dance, and Provencal song, and sunburnt mirth!
O for a beaker full of the warm South!
Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene,
With beaded bubbles winking at the brim,
And purple-stained mouth;
That I might drink, and leave the world unseen,
And with thee fade away into the forest dim:

"Fade far away, dissolve, and quite forget
What thou among the leaves hast never known,
The weariness, the fever, and the fret
Here, where men sit and hear each other groan;
Where palsy shakes a few, sad, last gray hairs,
Where youth grows pale, and spectre-thin, and dies;
Where but to think is to be full of sorrow
And leaden-eyed despairs;
Where Beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes,
Or new Love pine at them beyond to-morrow.

"Away! away! for I will fly to thee,
Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards,
But on the viewless wings of Poesy,
Though the dull brain perplexes and retards:
Already with thee! tender is the night,
And haply the Queen-Moon is on her throne,
Cluster'd around by all her starry Fays,
But here there is no light,
Save what from heaven is with the breezes blown
Through verdurous glooms and winding
mossy ways.

"I cannot see what flowers are at my feet,
Nor what soft incense hangs upon the boughs,
But, in embalmed darkness, guess each sweet
Wherewith the seasonable month endows
The grass, the thicket, and the fruit-tree wild;
White hawthorn, and the pastoral eglantine;
Fast-fading violets cover'd up in leaves;
And mid-May's eldest child,
The coming musk-rose, full of dewey wine,
The murmurous haunt of flies on summer
eves.

"Darkling I listen; and for many a time
I have been half in love with easeful Death,
Call'd him soft names in many a mused rhyme,
To take into the air my quiet breath;
Now more than ever seems it rich to die,
To cease upon the midnight with no pain,
While thou art pouring forth thy soul abroad
In such an ecstasy!
Still wouldst thou sing, and I have ears in vain—
To thy high requiem becomes a sod.

"Thou wast not born for death, immortal Bird!
 No hungry generations tread thee down;
 The voice I hear this passing night was heard
 In ancient days by emperor and clown:
 Perhaps the self-same song that found a path
 Through the sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home,

She stood in tears amid the alien corn;
 The same that oft-times hath
 Charm'd magic casements, opening on the foam
 Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn.

"Forlorn! the very word is like a bell
 To toll me back from thee to my sole self!
 Adieu! the fancy cannot cheat so well
 As she is fabled to do, deceiving elf.
 Adieu! adieu! thy plaintive anthem fades
 Past the near meadows, over the still stream,
 Up the hill-side; and now 'tis buried deep
 In the next valley-glades:
 Was it a vision, or a walking dream?
 Fled is that music:—Do I wake or sleep?"

We present two short though beautiful selections from England's great Poet Laureate, Lord Alfred Tennyson, who died in 1892, after a lifetime of eighty one years, during which he wrote much that will last until the end of time.

"From 'GUINEVERE'"

"But I was first of all the kings who drew
 The Knighthood-errant of this realm and all
 The realms together under me, their Head,
 In that fair Order of my Table Round,
 A glorious company, the flower of men,
 To serve as model for the mighty world,
 And be the fair beginning of a time.
 I made them lay their hands in mine and swear
 To reverence the King, as if he were
 Their conscience, and their conscience as their
 King,

To break the heathen and uphold the Christ,
 To ride abroad redressing human wrongs,
 To speak no slander, no, nor listen to it,
 To honour his own word as if his God's,
 To lead sweet lives in purest chastity,
 To love one maiden only, cleave to her,
 And worship her by years of noble deeds,
 Until they won her; for indeed I knew
 Of no more subtle master under heaven
 Than is the maiden passion for a maid,
 Not only to keep down the base in man,
 But teach high thought, and amiable words
 And courtliness, and the desire of fame,
 And love of truth, and all that makes a man."

"From 'THE PASSING OF ARTHUR'"

"And slowly answered Arthur from the barge:
 'The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
 And God fulfils Himself in many ways,
 Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.
 Comfort thyself: what comfort is in me?
 I have lived my life, and that which I have done
 May He within Himself make pure! but thou,

If thou shouldst never see my face again,
 Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by
 prayer
 Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy
 voice

Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
 For what are men better than sheep or goats
 That nourish a blind life within the brain,
 If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer
 Both for themselves and those who call them
 friend?"

For so the whole round earth is every way
 Bound by gold chains about the feet of God."

With the radio and the press recording the sinking of many fine ships, it seems a fitting time to present a short verse by John Masfield:

"CARGOES"

"Quinquireme of Nineveh from distant Ophir,
 Rowing home to haven in sunny Palestine,
 With a cargo of ivory,
 And apes and peacocks,
 Sandalwood, cedarwood, and sweet white wine.

"Stately Spanish galleon coming from the Isthmus,
 Dipping through the Tropics by the palm-green
 shores,
 With a cargo of diamonds,
 Emeralds, amethysts,
 Topazes, and cinnamon, and gold moidores.

"Dirty British coaster with a salt-caked smoke stack,
 Butting through the Channel in the mad March
 days,
 With a cargo of Tyne coal,
 Road-rails, pig-lead,
 Firewood, iron-ware, and cheap tin trays."

On a wall in Chester Cathedral, England, the following prayer is inscribed:

"Give me a good digestion, Lord,
 And also something to digest;
 Give me a healthy body, Lord,
 And sense to keep it at its best;
 Give me a healthy mind, O Lord,
 To keep the good and pure in sight,
 Which, seeing sin, is not appalled,
 But finds a way to set it right.

"Give me a mind that is not bored,
 That does not whimper, whine or sigh;
 Don't let me worry overmuch
 About that fussy thing called, "I";
 Give me a sense of humor, Lord,
 Give me the grace to see a joke,
 To get some happiness in life
 And pass it on to other folk."

Ye Old Timers

Deaths of Old Timers

Jerry Notar

Mr. Jerry Notar, Sr., died on December 22nd at the Wyoming General Hospital following a long illness. He was born at Skofia, Yugoslavia, October 24, 1865, and first entered the employ of this company as a miner in old No. 9 here in July, 1905, also during his thirty years' employment having worked in old mines Nos. 7, 8, 9, 2 (E Plane), and present Nos. 4 and 8, his last job being Pit Car Loader in No. 8. To mourn his departure, a widow, three sons and two daughters, all grown, besides two brothers.

He belonged to our Old Timers' Association and several fraternal organizations. Mr. Notar was retired on a pension in May, 1935, due to poor health.

The services were conducted at North Side Catholic Church December 25th, the remains being interred at St. Joseph Cemetery, Rev. Albin Gnidovec officiating.

John Philopovich

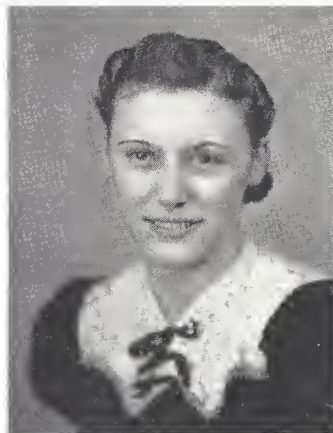
There died in the Wyoming General Hospital on December 25, 1939, Mr. John Philopovich, single. John was born in Yugoslavia on September 10, 1876, entered the employ of our company here in Mine No. 10, under Foreman Ben Lewis, in October, 1909, and upon his being retired on pension in January, 1936, had a service record of about 26 years. He lived alone in a company house here, and leaves three brothers and one sister in foreign lands to mourn his loss. During his employment with the Company, he had engaged in old mines Nos. 2, 7, 10, 8, and new mines 4 and 8, his last occupation being a Pit Car Loader. He held membership in U. M. W. A. Local, and in Croation Fraternal Union No. 374. Funeral services were held at the North Side Catholic Church, with burial in St. Joseph Cemetery. John was a member of the Old Timers' Association.

John Battista Anselmi Dies

At the Wyoming General Hospital there passed away on January 8th, John Battista Anselmi. He was born at Brace, Austria, on September 6, 1870, was first employed as a Miner at Rock Springs in 1891 under Superintendent Geo. L. Black. Was transferred to Reliance in 1922 and had been a resident of this locality for close on to fifty years. He was out of our employ several years through

illness, also from 1898 to 1918 he was engaged in the saloon business. Was naturalized at Green River in 1892. Was a single man and surviving are a brother (Ole, Sr., living in this city) and a sister in Europe. He was affiliated with the Redmen, Moose, and Knights of Columbus, which latter organization officiated at a Rosary service at the home of a nephew here. The funeral service took place at the North Side Catholic Church January 10th, six of his nephews acting as pallbearers, interment at St. Joseph Cemetery.

Miss Eva Santich



Eva Santich

We present the photo of Miss Eva Santich, who resides with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Santich, at 1214 Tenth Street, Rock Springs. Eva was born at Sacramento, California, is a graduate of our local High School. Her father is a respected member of the Old Timers' Association, having entered the service of the Company here in 1911.

The General Electric Company recently staged a dinner for 159 men, all of whom had forty years' service with that concern.

"How did the Dulan wedding come off?"

"Fine until the minister asked the bride if she would obey her husband."

"What happened then?"

"She replied, 'Do you think I'm crazy?' Then the groom, who was in a sort of a daze, answered 'I do.'"

"Where is the car?" demanded Mrs. Dulan.

"Dear me," replied Professor Dulan. "Did I take the car out?"

"You certainly did. You drove it to town."

"How odd. I remember now that after I got out and turned around to thank the gentleman who had given me a ride, I wondered where he had gone."

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

U. S. DEPARTMENT of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. Information Circular 7092, reports 14 mine explosions in eight states resulting in 16 deaths during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, these fourteen being fifteen fewer than the number known to have occurred the previous year, while the 16 deaths proved to be 154 less than in the previous year, when 170 fatalities were chargeable to coal-mine explosions.

The greatest number of deaths from explosions in the fiscal year 1938-39 occurred in West Virginia with six; Virginia had four; Pennsylvania three; Illinois, Kentucky and Oklahoma one each.

Over one year has elapsed since a major explosion (one in which five or more men were killed) has occurred, this being the first continuous 12-month period without a major coal-mine explosion disaster in the United States in more than sixty years.

The decrease in frequency and severity of explosions in the past thirty years, the bulletin explains, has been encouraging and indicates that efforts to prevent explosions have been largely successful. The record for 1938-39 is the best in the history of coal mining since it became a major industry.

Peter Gorton, one of the best-known colliery managers in the Wigan coal field, England, recently died at the ripe old age of 87. He was for twenty-five years Manager of the Bryn Hall Collieries and previously had been one of the Managers at the mines of the Garswood Coal & Iron Co., Ltd. He retired in 1922.

Report has it that Italy is inquiring about the possibility of getting coal from the United States, it appearing that their European sources of supply are failing.

His many friends in coal circles will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wm. Reid has been appointed Assistant General Manager of The Fife Coal Company, Cowdenbeath, Scotland. It will be recalled that the Doctor visited this country some five years since, and inspected coal properties in many sections.

In the New York Times, Sydney A. Hale, Editor of "Coal Age," summarizes as quoted below on last year's coal production:

"The coal-mining industry staged a healthy recovery in production in 1939. Bituminous tonnage for the first eleven months was 14 per cent ahead of output for the corresponding period in 1938, and anthracite showed a 12 per cent gain. The European war had little direct impact upon the coal situation. Cost-cutting equipment and methods are finding a constantly widening acceptance. This

acceptance has been further stimulated by the greater demand for coal. As a result, leading manufacturers of coal-mining machinery enter the new year with substantial backlogs of orders. Less readily measurable factors also contribute to a more favorable long-term outlook. Advertising is claiming greater attention from individual producers and from associated sales groups.

Newell G. Alford, Consulting Engineer, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was elected President of the Coal Mining Institute of America; E. A. Siemon, General Superintendent of Hillman Coal Company, First Vice President; J. J. Forbes, Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, as Second Vice President; and F. W. Howarth, State Mine Inspector, Republic, Pennsylvania, as Third Vice President, at the 53rd Annual meeting of the organization in December last.

According to Dr. James K. Hunt, of the du Pont organization, over 46,000,000 tons of bituminous coal was used for chemical purposes alone in 1938.

Gordon C. Cooke, vice president and secretary of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, has been elected president and a director of the concern. Mr. Cooke joined the company in 1924 as auditor, and was elected secretary in 1927 and vice president in 1937. A. W. Decker, who has served as general Eastern sales agent for a number of years, has been elected vice president to succeed Mr. Cooke and F. O. Parsons, formerly assistant to the president, has been named secretary.

Coals of all ranks, from lignite to anthracite, are commercially produced in the United States from some 6,000 mines, situated in more than thirty states. The average annual production (about 500 million tons) greatly exceeds the tonnage shipments of any other commodity or any natural group of commodities. The combined coal reserves of the United States and Canada form two thirds of the world's known coal supply.

The receipts in New England states of Russian anthracite coal showed an increase of 29 per cent during the first ten months of 1939, and, it is claimed, this competition displaced some 120,000 man-days of work in the collieries of this country in the period mentioned, to say nothing of incidental transportation and other labor.

Announcement has been made of the appointment of Alvin J. Wirtz, Interior Under Secretary, and Secretary Ickes has given it out that one branch of his official duties would be jurisdiction over the

Bituminous Coal Division, and probably the Bureau of Mines. Mr. Wirtz is a Texas lawyer who has made a specialty of practice in connection with irrigation, reclamation and water projects on Texas rivers, and has as well represented various oil companies.

Tritons and Sirens Still Exist

The mythological creatures known as Tritons and sirens were not entirely imaginary, we learn from an article in "Current Science."

They still exist—at least, the creatures that live suggested them to the active imagination of the ancients.

What they really were, and are, is thus explained:

Sailors of ancient times, particularly those who cruised through the tepid waves of the Red Sea, or hugged the shores of the Indian Ocean, witnessed at times some strange sights upon the waters. Out of the billows a sleek form would arise, with rounded head and bright eyes.

"Smaller forms—one or two—would also emerge, and be quickly embraced by a strong though awkward arm. With their heads held well above water, these lesser creatures would push soft noses against the breast of the protecting one, and there find nourishment.

"No sailor, reverently remembering his mother, could fail to mark with astonishment the resemblance to his own hunger of babyhood, and its natural method of satisfaction. No wonder that strange legends of sea-mothers and their infants became the topics of sailors' tales. No wonder that imagination, in due time, thought of these little ones, cradled in the waves, as growing to half-human creatures of uncanny powers."

It made the stories better, too, the writer suggests, to picture some of them as of marvelous beauty, and others as of ferocious strength. But, as a matter of plain fact:

"These creatures are dugongs. They belong to a zoological family known as the Sirenians.

"Another member of the Sirenian family is the manatee, named for its hand-like flippers (Latin, manus, 'hand'). These are found in the broad, deep rivers under the Equator. They differ from the dugong in many small particulars, as having a rounded tail instead of one that is slightly forked.

"You would never guess the closest relatives of the dugong and manatee among the more familiar animals of earth! Whales? no. Seals? no. Cows? No. Their nearest kin are elephants! Their tusks, their thick furless skin, their food habits, point out this association, and there are countless additional proofs in connection with the structure of bones, organs, and tissues that tell a straight story to the inquiring biologist."

ICE-CREAM

The increased eating of frozen custards, or ice-cream, sherbets, frappes and assorted ices is mankind's standard re-action to Summer. In one way

or another—in cones, pies, sandwiches on sticks, plates, in glasses, strewn with syrup and submerged in carbonated water; molded into bricks, valentines, logs, George Washington hatehets, Christmas trees, Easter rabbits, and lodge emblems—275,000,000 gallons or 8,500,000,000 portions of ice-cream and 9,000,000 gallons of assorted ices were consumed in the United States during 12 months.

JOE HUNTING

A letter, written by a Chinese from Shanghai, in applying for a job with an American advertising firm, was received as follows:

"I am Wang. It is for my personal benefit that I write to ask for a position in your honorable firm.

"I have a flexible brain that will adapt itself to your business and in consequence bring good efforts to your honorable selves. My education was impressed upon me in the Nan King University in which place I graduated number one. I can drive a typewriter with good noise and my English is great.

"My references are of the good, and should hope to see me they will be read by you with great pleasure.

"My last job has left itself from me, for the good reason that the large man had died. It was on account of no fault of mine.

"So honorable Sires, what about it? If I can be of big use to you, I will arrive on some date that you should guess."

BEST WISHES, OLD MAN

"Oh, dear, tomorrow is Tom's birthday and I don't know what to give him. He doesn't smoke, or drink or play cards, or—"

"That's simple. Give him a hot-water bottle."

A BOY'S HANDICAP

The little boy wrote that he had no chance like Lincoln, for Lincoln had so much more than he, and he enumerated:

"It's no wonder.

Look what he had to make him great:

He had that log cabin,

He had that pine knot,

He had those rails to split,

He had that tall plug hat,

He had all those stories,

He had that Douglas debate,

He had that Civil War to win,

He had that Gettysburg speech,

He had everything

To make a man great.

And look what I have got—

Not one of those things."

—Exchange.

The doctor's new secretary was retyping his records when she came to this—"Shot in the lumbar region."

"Lumbar region?" she pondered. "Oh, yes, I know." And wrote down, "Shot in the woods."

Reason For Leap Year

Leap year prompts many questions. Thousands ask: Why should every fourth year be longer than the preceding three? Why are women supposed to propose marriage at this time?

Leap years date from 45 B. C., when Julius Caesar, seeking to bring the calendar more into conformity with the solar year, ruled that there should henceforth be three years of 365 days each, and then one year of 366 days, in a perpetual cycle.

But the plan was not entirely satisfactory. Contrary to the Roman Emperor's mathematics, there are not exactly $356\frac{1}{4}$ days in a year.

So, as centuries passed, the error became more and more apparent. Winter was stretching into Spring, and Spring into Summer.

To correct this, Pope Gregory, in 1582, omitted eleven days from that year and decreed:

"Those years whose date numbers are divisible by four shall be leap years, unless they are also divisible by 100. In such cases, they shall not be leap years unless they are exactly divisible by 400."

For that reason, the year 1900 was not a leap year but the year 2000 will be.

The tradition of marriage proposing by women during leap year goes back to the thirteenth century, when a law in Scotland gave spinsters the right to ask a man to marry her "one year in four." The man was compelled to accept the woman or pay a fine of one pound.—Albany Times-Union.

What's Your Pet Economy?

Most of us have some favorite method of saving pennies, even though we may be extravagant in every other way. Sometimes we are sheepish about these pet economies, but our friends recognize them and, usually, smile behind our backs. So we might as well join in the smiles because we aren't fooling anyone. Chances are we have illustrious company, anyway, for not even the Hollywood stars are immune.

Are you a string saver? Edward G. Robinson, the "tough guy" of the screen, is. When he walks into an art store and sees a painting he likes, he merely asks the price and writes a check. But when the picture is delivered he carefully winds up the string with which it was tied and hands it to his butler to be used again.

Do you trade at stores which give you coupons or trading stamps? Jack Benny smokes expensive cigars, but he'll buy them only at stores where he gets premium coupons.

Basile Rathbone can't resist buying any attractive silk dressing robe he sees displayed, and he has more than fifty of them around the house, but he's been wearing the same sweater for fifteen years.

Gary Cooper can afford to smoke the most expensive cigarettes, but he rolls his own as he did when he was just a plain cowboy.

George Brent owns cameras of many types and sizes—all of them expensive—and Fred MacMurray goes in for speedboats. But both of them refuse to buy new safety razor blades and send their old ones away to be sharpened.—Bruce Cole.

Helium, A Wonder Gas

Down in the Texas oil fields where natural gas is quite plentiful there is a plant which produces one of the most important gases known. This gas, helium, is, next to hydrogen, the lightest of all gases and being non inflammable is used extensively by the United States government in its balloons and dirigibles. The natural gas is cooled to a temperature of 300 degrees below zero F., thereby changing to liquid form all the elements in the gas except helium. The helium may then be drawn off as a gas and stored for future use. The largest source of this rare gas is the Amarillo, Texas field where the United States Bureau of Mines maintains a helium extraction plant in conjunction with the War and Navy departments. The cost of production by this process is approximately \$5 per 1,000 cu. ft. Inasmuch as the United States government has a monopoly it regulates the production, use, and sale of this important commodity. It will be recalled that our government refused to sell quantities of this gas to the German government recently probably because of possible use in warfare.

—J. H. J. in Taylor—Rochester.

The Moon and Its Light

The moon has been called by poets the "Queen of the Night" and other romantic names, but modern scientists look at it in a cold, calculating manner and see in it a dead world without atmosphere, water, or life. Its temperature is estimated at about 200 degrees to 300 degrees below zero F. for two weeks of every month, and for the other two weeks the sun probably raises the temperature near its equator somewhere near the boiling point of water. The attractive force of the sun and the moon cause the ocean tides.

Its light comes from the sun which it reflects to the earth. Careless observers sometimes say that the light of the full moon is as great as sunlight, but they are very much in error. It would take more than 500,000 full moons to equal the light of the sun at midday. If the sky were covered with moons, the light received therefrom would equal only one eighth the light of the sun. Although the moon is 240,000 miles from the earth, the largest telescopes can bring the moon's surface to within only 100 miles away from us.—J. H. J.

Mrs. Noorich: "My dear, this afternoon I tried one of those lovely new-fangled mud packs. By the way, what do you think of mud as a beautifier?"

Mr. Noorich: "Well, it hasn't done much for the turtle!"

New Use For Light

The American Association for the Advancement of Science held a five-day session in Milwaukee recently, upon which occasion some 250 papers were presented on 12 branches of science—geology, geography, medicine, social and economic sciences, astronomy, forestry, agriculture, physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, engineering and education. The announcement was made of a new scientific tool for industry which tells unseen properties and secrets of rocks and minerals by the way they reflect light.

The light tells the amount of heat which can be had from coal, so that coals which look the same to the eye can be "ranked" according to heating quality. It can ascertain when the rock formation of a region is incapable of producing oil, even from rocks that often do yield oil.

It promises wide applications in ceramics, revealing chemical and physical qualities of glaze, such as covers pottery, without destroying the surface. It is useful for detecting flaws and for examining polished glass.

In metallurgy the light reflection is expected to be useful in measuring the optical "constants," certain important qualities that never change, in metals and metallic minerals.

The discoveries were made at the University of Illinois and were reported Monday by Prof. T. T. Quirke. Assisting him were three Illinois graduates, R. C. Gutschick of Cicero, Ill.; W. C. Lacy of Aurora, Ohio, and T. L. Hurst of Urbana, Ill.

Quest For The Best

One golden day last Autumn was spent with a friend at his cottage by the side of a beautiful, inland lake. From where we sat on the porch of the cottage, the yellows, browns and scarlets of the Fall foliage, and the green of the pines were reflected in the quiet lake as in a giant mirror.

"I want to tell you my ideal for this cottage," said my friend. "Here, over a period of years, I plan to gather the best things I find in life. On the walls, I shall hang the best pictures. On the mantle shall be the four or five best books—the books that have meant the most to me in my life. Then, too, I shall frame the few best poems—the ones that have most inspired me. Outside, I shall plant the best flowers, and I shall build birdhouses to attract the best birds. Beside the fire where I may sit and dream, will be the best and most comfortable chair I can find. Selecting the best things will be an adventure. It will take a long time. In the end I shall not have many things, just a few, but they will be the best life has to offer me."

The quest for the best—what a hobby that is for a man to have! It is an ideal worth emulating!

—McGill News.

Laughs

Jack and George were arguing as to which had the lazier wife.

"Come home with me," said Jack, "and I'll prove that my wife's the lazier."

They arrived at Jack's home and found his wife propped up in bed peeling potatoes for dinner.

"That's nothing!" said George. "You come home with me."

When they arrived at George's home they found his wife sitting close to a big fire in the fireplace, crying bitterly.

"What's the matter, dear?" asked George.

"Oh, George," wailed his wife, "I'm getting scorched."

The husband came home one evening and gave his wife an insurance policy. "I've insured my life for ten thousand dollars," he said, "so that if anything happens to me you will be provided for."

"How nice and thoughtful of you," beamed his wife. "Now you won't have to see a doctor every time you feel ill, will you?"

A portly woman had, by mistake, taken a seat in a railway coach reserved for smokers. With unconcealed indignation she saw the man next to her fill his pipe.

"Sir," she said in frigid tones, "smoking always makes me ill."

The man calmly lit his pipe and puffed contentedly before replying "Does it, ma'am? Well, take my advice and give it up."

American woman (to an English lady): What a large family you have.

English Lady: Yes'm, and the funniest thing is that all the names begin with a haitch. There's Orace, Erbert, Enry, Ugh, Uberty, Arold, Arriet and Etty—all except the last one, and we named her Halice.

A farmer once called his cow Zephyr. She seemed such an amiable hephyr.

When the farmer drew near

She kicked off his ear

And now the farmer's much dephyr.

"I hesitate to invite people to my home because my English is so poor. What would you suggest?"

"Don't be silly! Nowadays people don't care about the quality of your English. It's your Scotch they judge you by."

Wife: "Dear, what's the difference between direct and indirect taxes?"

Hubby: "The same as the difference between your asking me for money and going through my pocket at night when I'm asleep."

Of Interest to Women

Some Recipes

Here are two delicious dishes which are sure to please family and guests alike on cold wintry days:

PAPRIKA SAMP (COARSE HOMINY)

- 1½ cups coarse dried hominy
- ½ teaspoon paprika
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¾ tablespoon butter

Wash hominy, then soak in cold water to cover (2 cups) about 4 hours. Drain, then boil in 3 times its volume of boiling water (6 cups) for about 1 hour, renewing water as necessary. Do not let it get mushy.

Drain, wash with hot water as you do rice, and put into a double boiler. Add butter to coat it well, paprika to make it delicately pink, and salt, and let it stand over steaming water to mellow. A perfect dish to serve with ham, fowl or game. Serves 6.

STEAK OR CHOP ENDS

- 1 cup (½-lb.) ground meat
- 1 tbs. melted butter
- ¼ cup soft bread crumbs
- ½ tsp. onion juice
- 1 tbs. tomato catsup
- Salt and pepper
- 1 tsp. chopped parsley
- 1 Bermuda onion
- 1 bouillon cube
- 1 cup boiling water
- 2 tbs. butter

Combine meat, butter, crumbs and seasonings, mix thoroughly and shape into 4 flat cakes. Slice Bermuda onion in ½-inch rings and lay in greased shallow baking platter. Dissolve bouillon cube in boiling water, add 2 tablespoons butter and pour over onions. Cover and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about 20 minutes, or until nearly soft. Arrange meat cakes on onions, remove to broiler and broil, turning once. Onions and cakes may be pan fried.

Nut and fruit ice creams need no sauces for glamorization, but plain ice creams can be sauced on special occasions. Marshmallow sauce atop a sherbet glassful of chocolate ice cream is elegant if you're not watching your waist line. Make up a batch of sauce and keep it in a covered jar in the refrigerator until you need it.

MARSHMALLOW SAUCE

- ¼ cup water
- 1-3 cup white corn syrup
- ¾ cup sugar

- 16 marshmallows, quartered
- 2 egg whites, beaten until stiff with
- ¼ teaspoon salt

Combine water, corn syrup and sugar, and boil until the mixture spins a thread. Remove from heat and fold in marshmallows. When smooth pour hot mixture into the stiffly beaten egg whites and beat only until well mixed.

If you'd rather have something a little unusual to top that vanilla ice cream, try sherry-chocolate sauce:

SHERRY-CHOCOLATE SAUCE

- 1½ squares unsweetened chocolate
- 1-3 cup sugar
- 2 eggs beaten separately
- ½ cup whipping cream
- 2 tablespoons sherry wine

Melt chocolate over hot water and add sugar and egg yolks. Cook over hot water, beating constantly with rotary beater, until the mixture becomes fluffy. Add sherry and continue to beat until very light. Remove from heat and fold into stiffly beaten egg whites. Fold in whipped cream and chill. Add a teaspoon of brandy between egg whites and whipped cream if you like.

Activities of Women

NATALIE Kalmus, who has been working on color problems for nearly 20 years, is expert color chemist for Technicolor. First she was interested in photography and gradually got into screen work.

This year the women of Ecuador voted for the first time. In the city they supported the Socialist ticket, and in the country the Conservative.

It seems odd that Mme. Cesar Ritz, widow of the man whose name is synonymous all over the world with hotel luxury and comfort, should make a study of hotels in the United States. But she has been here investigating American hotels and picking up new ideas for her continental establishments.

Mme. Ritz is chairman of the board of management of the Paris Ritz. She has been in the hotel business all her life, her family having owned a hotel in Monte Carlo before her marriage.

What she was especially interested in adopting for French hotels were cleansing tissue, cigarettes with the breakfast tray, and the numerous kinds of hot breads and rolls on the breakfast menu.

A new vocation for Turkish girls is aviation, and the second ranking woman flier of that country is Miss Maciye Toros. She is just twenty-four, and was in this country recently visiting the World's Fair in New York.

Upon her return to her native country she became one of the five women among a staff of one hundred and fifty instructors attached to Turkusu, the aviation school under government supervision.

Miss Toros has three hundred hours of solo flying to her credit, and just before she left Turkey to come to the United States she made a good-will tour covering 4,500 miles. She has made two parachute jumps.

Belgium has two women deputies, two senators, six provincial councilors, two hundred and eight municipal councilors, fourteen burgomasters, twenty-six aldermen, twenty-five municipal secretaries, and forty-one municipal collectors. This shows the place women have taken in political life there.

The Pantry Shelf

MARSHMALLOW treat for youngsters: Make cuts in marshmallows. Insert bits of butter and jelly. Arrange the marshmallows on crackers and broil or bake them until they're puffy and browned.

When pressing or ironing keep a damp sponge in a saucer, close by. It can be used for giving extra dampness to articles, for opening seams or sponging collars and cuffs.

To keep white Turkish towels snowy, hang them on the line in the bright sunshine dripping wet. If additional bleaching is desired, redip and hang again to dry in the sun.

An antimacassar or doily on the back of the armchair just where one's head rests will prove a great saving to the velour or mohair by preventing dust and oil from penetrating the cloth. The doily is readily laundered and is a protection to the finer material beneath.

At this time most mothers are buying snow suits for their offspring, along with flannel pajamas and leather leggings. One of the newest of these suits has pants cut like slacks but with a wind and snow guard on the inside. This consists of a gabardine bottom invisible from the outside that goes into a tight fitting, knit anklet. Any snow that got in here would have to be put in by hand. The matching coat is double-breasted and belted and the whole suit made of all-wool, corded "snow cloth."

A new preparation, discovered by chemists in a roundabout way, can be applied to every type of fabric (except acetate rayon) making the fabric waterproof, spotproof and mildewproof. This preparation is said to be impervious to oxygen

and does not crack with age. Another unusual characteristic is that material coated with it can be sealed together with a hot iron. Useful for making raincoats and dust covers.

A new liquid makes home cleaning of furs possible. The fur is first combed with a special comb and then sprinkled liberally with the liquid. After being shaken and aired for five minutes it is combed again, and the result is a clean, fluffy pelt with a slight glaze.

Old-fashioned rush-top footstools still sell like hot cakes, and they can now be had for next to nothing, unfinished and unstained. They can either be left in this condition to go with bleached furniture or stained to match the rest of the room.

Another unfinished piece is a collapsible tray table. The stand is three-legged and the tray, which is round, can be used separately and has a scalloped plywood edge.

To save half-full bottles of soda water, there is a combination bottle opener and recapper. One end opens the bottle, the other has a lever-like arrangement with which to seal it up again.

Glaze each cookie with white of egg, sprinkle with granulated sugar and place a half of candied cherry in the centers.

Sprinkle the odd-shaped cookies with red and green sugar (which comes just for this purpose) and then place in oven to bake.

Make a thin white icing and place in the pastry tube and then just go to town with all your ideas after the larger cookies have cooled.

Almost anything good may be placed in the centers of the round cookies to add to the flavor as well as appearance. Half a pecan or walnut, grated cocoanut, a half of cherry, a raisin, a piece of citron or a whole almond are good thoughts.

Fried chopped bacon is delicious in bread stuffing for roast veal.

Fried chopped bacon gives flavor to potato salad; the bacon fat may be added as well.

Calves' liver never seems so tasty as when accompanied by several curls of crisp bacon.

Fried potatoes are nice when varied by cooking in bacon drippings and served with a sprinkling of finely chopped bacon.

Wilted lettuce when prepared with a sweet sour dressing would lose much of its appeal without a sprinkling of chopped bacon thruout it.

When serving fried eggplant for the main course, brighten it up with many curls of crisply fried bacon, and there will be no feeling of a lack of nutriment.

Dishwashing is not complete until every inch of the sink and drain-board have been gone over with hot water, and the dish cloths and dish mops thoroly washed and hung up to dry.

Here's a sandwich idea: Mix broken or shredded nutmeats and some softened butter, moisten with strained or comb honey and spread on slices of brown bread.

See that all the leftovers from your holiday feasts are carefully stored. Every scrap can be tastily utilized to help ease the strain on your budget.

Gravies and sauces become main dishes when mixed into fish, fowl, meat or vegetables. Salad dressings combined with dabs of cheese, dates, nuts and raisins, come out as first rate sandwich fillings for the lunch box or an informal tea.

And for a pudding with a new topper, heat stale cake for ten minutes in a covered double boiler, serve it hot spread with a medley of the pudding sauces.

Try this for an informal winter dessert: Cover freshly made hot waffles with crushed pineapple, mixed with finely sliced bananas. Top with a hot orange-pineapple sauce. Serve it with plenty of hot coffee after a fish or fruit salad served for the club luncheon or bridge foursome.

What the grocery boy delivers has a lot to do with the appearance of the family, as well as its health.

When making out your list, Madame Housekeeper, don't overlook the fact that lettuce, spinach, asparagus, watercress, beet and turnip tops contain valuable salts and other elements that have a vitalizing effect upon the blood streams and create a complexion of lovely coloring.

Every member of the family should have either tomato juice or orange juice once a day. Green salads are important.

FRIED FOODS TO BE AVOIDED

Find a housewife who dishes up meat and potatoes and not much else for dinner and you'll find a woman with a dingy and horrid complexion. Fried foods should be avoided. The digestive motor has to wrestle with them.

Under-nourishment brings along a trail of beauty griefs. The tissues of the face lose firmness, fibers go slack. Coloring is not good, being gray or sallow.

The health of the hair is likely to suffer, finger-nails may break easily, develop ridges. We are offering this information to the nibbler who never downs a woman's-sized meal. You can't run the human engine without fuel.

The most important factor in good looks and happiness of mind is the balanced diet, which consists of meat, fish, poultry, cereals, nuts, vegetables, fruit, cheese, milk.

Patterned rugs and figured wallpaper may be used in the same room if the design of each is carefully selected. If the rug has lots of color and bold design, choose a quiet, self-toned wallpaper or one with a striped pattern.

Stripes are very smart (in wallpaper, fabrics and carpets) and they combine beautifully with big floral patterns, stylized designs and what-have-you. If the rug is of a texture design type or a tone-on-tone pattern just away from plain, you can be more daring in your wallpaper selection.

Bathroom laundresses and travelers would be pleased with a set of five utility kits. The first kit holds a small clothes line and clothes pins, and stocking threads with needles and thimble. The second kit holds a washcloth and is lined with water-proof fabric, and one of the others contains empty bottles and jars for cosmetics. All are in rayon plaid, and the tops of the jars are covered to match.

Another household implement that looks beautifully efficient is a divided scrubbing pail. One side is for soap suds, the other for clear water, and a tray attached to the bottom takes care of the overspill. There is a holder for the soap and one for the brush. A matching partitioned metal tray comes with this for carrying cleaning supplies.

Household Hints

IF THE brass bed is beginning to show its age and is dull and tarnished, polish it with a reliable brass polish. Then go over it with a brass lacquer, using a fine camel's hair brush. Let dry thoroly before using the bed.

Whether you are plagued with moths in your house or apartment or not, it is a good idea to shake and air all your woolens at frequent intervals. Woolens, when not in use, should be kept covered.

Copper vessels should be kept bright to bring a cheerful note to the kitchen. To clean copper kettles, rub the surface well with a lemon cut in half and dipped in salt. This should remove tarnish marks. To keep clean, wipe over with a very little olive oil immediately after polishing with a dry, soft duster.

If you're planning to do some painting in your home, here are a few pointers that will prove helpful:

Half a glass of ammonia in 2 quarts of water will remove stains from white paint previous to painting.

Paint brushes can be cleaned by washing in hot soda water and soft soap.

A pail of water in a freshly painted room will help remove the odor.

To remove fresh ink stains on a rug, bring at once a bottle of vinegar and a supply of fresh blotting paper; quickly pour vinegar on the ink, then soak up the ink and the vinegar together with

blotting paper, using sheet after sheet, until you find that the ink stain has been drawn out of the rug, writes Alice Lynn Barry, widely known home expert, who gives other hints also:

If you have a chamois leather polisher, you can make it nice and soft next time you wash it by adding half a tablespoon of olive oil to the rinsing water. Squeeze, then hang out to dry.

Pillows can be thoroly aired and freshened if you rip a corner of the case, insert the nozzle of the vacuum cleaner hose and connect the latter to the blower of the vacuum. Hold the pillowcase tightly around the nozzle and the stream of air will thoroly freshen and fluff up the feathers in the case.

When glass gets broken, it is impossible to be too careful when gathering up the fragments. A damp cloth is the best to taken them up, or on linoleum or wood a cloth well-moistened with floor polish. Use an old cloth, one that can immediately be destroyed.

It is much simpler to "window condition" a house than to air condition it. This window conditioning has been made easy by the new types of storm sash or "winter" windows on the market, of which there is available a wide choice. With these winter windows, fuel bills are less, cold zones near windows and on the floors are warmer, and the old annoyances of foggy window panes, excessive condensation, with attendant ills, have been eliminated.

Novel Without "E's"

To write a readable novel containing not a single letter "e," the author should have not only perseverance but some sort of a bromide preparation handy.

This advice comes from Ernest Vincent Wright's introduction to his literary freak "Gadsby," published this week.

"Gadsby" is a 50,110-word novel in which no "e's" occur. Wright worked on it five and a half months, tying down the "e" bar of his typewriter. He wrote it to prove that "e," commonly used five times more than any other letter, is not indispensable.

Wright had to omit such pronouns as "he, she, they, them, himself" and the like. He even ruled out abbreviations such as "Mr." because the full word contained an "e".

Hosts of other difficulties beset him. As he hit snags, however, he would merely stop for a deep breath and another aspirin and then knock off a few more pages.

The 67-year-old Wright, a Bostonian and a naval musician in the World War, wrote "Gadsby" at the National Military Home, Los Angeles. He died

at the home on Oct. 7, just as the first review copies came off the presses.

News stories reporting his achievement apparently were printed and reprinted everywhere from Halifax to Haw River, because Wright received so much mail that he had to burn many letters for lack of storage space.

The Smiths, Etc.

If your name is Smith you are one of the largest family clan in America. The greatest classified collection of individual names in the United States is the list of holders of Social Security cards.

There are more than 42 million names of workers on the roll, and 418,000 of them are named Smith. The Johnsons run second with 310,000. There are 233,000 Browns and 230,000 Joneses.

Smith is probably the commonest surname in the whole world, though not always spelled and pronounced the same in all languages.

The man named Smith has had an ancestor who was a worker in metals, whether he spelled it Schmidt, as the Germans do, or Fabre as the French do.

If your name is Jones, you are of Welsh ancestry.

The Johnsons are mostly of Scandinavian descent, but there are Browns, Brauns, Bruns and similar spelling all over the European world.

LINCOLN HIGHWAY TO HAVE MODEL SAFETY LIGHTING

When present plans are realized, the famous Lincoln Highway, extending across the country from coast to coast, will become the most modern and beautiful major highway in the nation. Furthermore, according to the plans submitted to Chamber of Commerce officials in Illinois by the Lincoln Highway Association, the modernized road will be one of the few upon which the most serious traffic problem—excess night accidents and fatalities—will have been largely eliminated through the provision of modern safety lighting.

Though the project will eventually encompass the entire length of the highway, it is proposed that the start be made on that section running through Illinois. Abraham Lincoln's home state which is one of the most advanced in lighting modernization for safety.

THE DAY-OLD EGG

They had been married the day before and this was their first breakfast. The husband ordered his in a low voice; among other things, they both ordered eggs. A few moments later, the waiter returned. He leaned over the bride's shoulder and asked: "How do you like your egg, madam?" The bride seemed a little flustered for a moment, and then she answered: "Oh, I think he's all right."

Our Young Women

Fashion Hodge-Podge

RESORT fashions have the blues in such shades as navy, copenhagen, turquoise and a soft dusty tone.

Gift lingerie includes a glorified version of grandmother's old-fashioned, long-sleeved night dress made of sheer crepe or pastel challis . . . Flower toques are going to be seen at some smart midwinter cocktail parties.

Latest edict on furs decrees the wearing of a fur hat and muff with an untrimmed dress and coat . . . The duchess of Windsor wears a diamond bowknot at the back of her evening coiffure.

A number of wide soft cabana pajamas are being shown in resort fashions . . . Constance Bennett wore a jade flower clip veined with diamonds on the shoulder of her long-sleeved dinner gown of ruby brown crepe when she dined at the Waldorf recently.

Advance spring suits are softly tailored . . . Parisians are wearing street length cocktail costumes to theatrical performances held at 6:30 because of blackout difficulties.

Lots of the new evening slippers have glittering accents . . . Long fur stoles top some of the smartest New York evening frocks . . . The debs dance in full-skirted white net frocks with glittering bodices.

Pretty and practical are those neat little feathered toques. A beauty is made of pale blue felt, the front entirely covered with pale blue feathers splashed with scarlet. Scarlet velvet edges the misty pale blue veiling.

Just made for the smart matron is an afternoon dress of black crepe with simulated revers done in cut steel beads. The beading is used, too, for the front of the belt.

Lovely, indeed, is a dinner frock of forget-me-not blue crepe with bodice embroidered with silver beads and sequins.

It is safer to pull your gloves over the hand when removing them and not tug them off at the fingertips. This latter method breaks the stitches and spoils the shape of the gloves.

There is real ingenuity in the leathers and combinations of leather and fabric displayed by spring shoes. Right in the forefront of fashion are leathers from the reptilian family—alligator, lizard, crocodile, water-snake and simulated versions of them grained on calf. You will notice how inter-

estingly these grains lend themselves to trimming effects.

Patent—another top-honor contender—divides allegiance between use for complete shoes and in unions that stress a distinctive shiny-and-dull duo. Models of gabardine and of faille feature deft draped insets that add a proper dressy touch to costumes of more formal mien.

Costume Jewelry

PEOPLE who can't afford sapphires and diamonds and platinum, but who won't settle for costume jewelry, would get real pleasure out of some antique silver jewelry. The workmanship is beautiful and all the pieces are collector's items. For a bracelet there are old charms that are exquisitely made. A tiny filigree spiderweb has a spider in the center, and a little huntsman's pouch has designs etched on it. There is a silver well-frame with a hanging bucket and for those who like large charms there is a shield-shaped padlock. Double-link curb chain bracelets in silver have their own antique ball fobs. Among the brooches there are lover's knots and loop buckles. A big disk of Venetian filigree has the crests of the provinces of Italy clustered in the center, and a big plaque of Scotch workmanship is in heavily embossed silver with a huge rose-cut topaz in the center. One piece that would be smart either as a belt buckle or clip is an eagle's head with outspread wings done in careful detail. The East Indian bracelets either in the natural silver or washed in gold fit in with current fashions. One of these is a smooth bangle with two love-birds and a fur tree surmounting the top.

The Personal Touch

MASCARA is the good friend of the girl whose eyewinkers are light colored. Darker eye fringes bring out the allure of the eyes, give them depth and a touch of the mysterious, says Helen Follett, beauty expert.

If she uses the caked product, she must dip the brush in water, let the water drain away so the bristles are barely moist, then whisk them over the coloring substance. She can be fairly lavish with the silky fuzzers on the upper lid, but must go lightly on the lower lid, where the growth is never quite so thick and long.

Brushing, if brisk and vigorous, will impart an upturn, producing a curled effect, which all the duckies are after. Perhaps you have heard of lash
(Please turn to Page 82)

Our Little Folks

YOUR GUESS

What is hundreds and hundreds of times bigger than a football, and yet everyone can catch it? *A train.*

Which is the best butter in world? *The goat.*

What is it that few people with a kodak ever take? *A hint.*

Why is the inside of everything so mysterious? *Because we can't make it out.*

What is it we frequently say we will do and no one has ever been able to do it? *Stop a minute.*

Why can't it rain three days steady? *Because there are nights between.*

Four I's and four S's, two P's and an M; put these together and make a word out of them. *Mississippi.*

A man rode across a bridge on a horse and yet he walked. *"Yet" was his dog's name.*

Up by the mill there is a pond, and on the pond there is a boat, and in the boat there is a girl. What is her name? I have told you three times. *Isa.*

POSSIBLY

A university professor was calling at the home of a friend, and the latter's small daughter apparently felt called upon to entertain the guest. So she announced she would tell him a story.

"There was once a man named Columbus," she began, "an' a queen sent him on a voyage, an' his ships were named the Nina, an' the Pinta, an'—an' "

"Santa Maria," prompted the professor.

"Yes, an' the queen's name was—"

"Isabella," suggested the professor.

"Say," said the child, with sudden suspicion, "I'll bet you've heard this story before."

A FREE COUNTRY ALMOST

It cost \$7,000 to discover America. Here is the way it is figured out in some of the old documents that have been discovered in the archives of Genoa:

The value of Columbus' fleet is given as \$3,000; Columbus' salary was \$300 a year; his two captains received a salary of \$200 each, and the members of the crew were paid at the rate of \$2.50 a month.

Some complain that we Americans lack imagination in naming our towns only for remembered European homelands. An Atlas would soon set them straight. Fluff, Maryland; Gin Ridge, Illinois; Gip, West Virginia; Golden Rule, Missouri; Ink, Arkansas; Lookingglass, Oregon; Lovelady, Texas; Mistletoe, Kentucky; Pancake, Texas; Effort, Pennsylvania; Greasy Creek, Kentucky; Teegarden, In-

diana; Painted Post, New York; those are all towns in these United States!

T's THAT ARE TEASERS

Is it spelled with a single or a double t? Many a word poses this question and here is a list that may be used easily as a party spelling stunt, or simply to test your own spelling skill. If used at a party, the words should be given orally and the contestants should write them down. If you're just testing your own knowledge, check the words in the following list which you think are misspelled. The answers, inverted, are below.

attune	benefited	Gattling gun
atelier	Brittany	sotto voce
attrition	cantata	taterdemalion
batallion	cater-corner	titillate
bateau	dilettante	tattoo
Bartlett pear	epiglottis	titti-frutti

Answers to spelling test: *Battalion, Gatling gun* and *tatterdemalion* are the only misspelled words in the list.

SURPRISED CANNIBAL

A ship called at a Cannibal Isle and was surprised to see the missionary come out in a canoe.

"How on earth did you ever keep them from eating you?"

"It was easy. You see, I have a cork leg. As soon as I landed, I pulled up my trousers, cut off a slice and handed it to the chief. He decided I wasn't worth cooking."

THE PRICE OF EGGS

Here's one which depends for delivery and timing on its success.

"You have only ten seconds to answer this one," you warn. "Quickly, now—if eggs cost twelve cents a dozen, how much will 100 eggs cost? One—two—three—four—"

You keep count of the seconds by moving your arm up and down, like a referee over a prizefighter. Your object, of course, is to worry your victim and impress him that he is working against time, so he won't tumble too quickly to the fact that eggs at twelve cents a dozen cost a cent apiece, and therefore 100 eggs will cost \$1.

HERE'S A CUTE ONE!

Take your telephone number; multiply by 2; add 5; multiply by 50; add the present year (1939); subtract the number of Members of Parliament (615); add the number of days in the year (365); deduct your birth year; *the answer will be your telephone number and your age.*

The Personal Touch

(Continued from Page 80)

curlers; they look like tabloid curling irons, but don't have to be heated. They stretch the silky shafts, give the appearance of a curl.

Remove mascara with a light cream or cleansing oil. If you try to take it off with soap and water, you're in for an inky mess. Before applying it, place a light film of vaseline over the upper lid. When lids glisten, the eyes pick up the shimmer, take on a fascinating sparkle. Also the eyes look dewy. And it has been said that dewy eyes make a strong appeal to a man's romantic soul.

To offset the chapping effects of cold weather there is a new bath product which is applied to the body before bathing instead of after. The makers say that this preparation contains some fifteen different ingredients, all calculated to soften and condition the skin. Also, any one who has trouble with hard water will find that it softens the water and helps the soap to make a full lather.

The same house puts out a facepowder jar which should be a boon to travelers, as it has a small tray in the top to keep the puff separate from the powder, thus avoiding all the mess and spilling.

For hot weather use there is a special creamy liquid cleanser which has a cooling effect and leaves the skin free of grease or dirt. It comes in a smart glass flask which should be convenient to carry in one's purse.

It is the girl who is canny with makeup that catches the admiring eye. She's as tricky as a monkey, as sly as a fox, as wise as an owl—if an owl is wise. She has one design for daytime, another for the merry evening. Always she avoids the blush that looks like a temperature of 104.

One rule holds good: In the summer time use cool colors; in the winter, warm ones. Rich, deep crimson lipstick is lovely with furs, while the lighter tones, or those of orange cast, are favorable when combined with light tints worn in the good old summer time.

HEALTHY RULES FOR REDUCING

Eat but one serving.

Eat slowly and masticate thoroly.

Eat nothing between meals, especially avoiding the midnight snack.

Eat but one starchy vegetable at a meal, avoiding that one if strong-minded enough.

Eat butter, cream, pastries, candy, salad oil, cakes and all things containing quantities of sugar sparingly or better, not at all.

Walk to your destination instead of using the car or trolley. Three-fourths of the places you go you could substitute walking for riding, now, couldn't you?

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kudar and children have returned to their home in Jackson, after having visited here with Mr. Kudar's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kudar, Sr.

Alfred Robertson, Sr., has returned from a visit with relatives in California.

Mr. and Mrs. John Soltis and children, of Superior, visited here at the William Matthew home.

Mrs. James Reese entertained the members of her bridge club at her home on Lowell Street.

Mrs. William Krichbaum was a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gatti visited with relatives in Superior.

Joe Kaumo is confined to his home with illness.

Miss Audrey Taylor, of Cheyenne, visited here at the home of her aunt, Mrs. A. V. Elias.

Matt Yovich has been on the sick list for the past ten days.

Miss Cora Ward is visiting with relatives in Merced, California.

John Kormus has returned to March Field, California, after having visited here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kormus.

John Soltis is confined to his home with illness.

Miss Jessie Stark, of Laramie, visited here with her sister, Mrs. R. J. Matson.

Miss Norma Bluhm is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Floretta, of Superior, visited here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Veko Matilainen are the parents of a baby daughter born December 31, 1939.

Wilbur Parr has returned to Denver, Colorado, after having visited here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Parr.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Menghini visited with relatives in Superior.

Harold Williams has again returned to work after a month's illness with pneumonia.

Archie Shassetz, of No. 4 Mine, has gone to Superior, where he has accepted employment with the Rock Springs Fuel Company.

Reliance

Mrs. Eva Druby, of Evanston, Wyoming, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Dickie Gibbs, small son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gibbs, was seriously ill at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs, but at this writing is improving.

Mr. Jack Korogi underwent an operation at the Wyoming General Hospital during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart and family visited in California over the Christmas holidays with Mr. Stewart's father, who is in a hospital there due to injuries received when he was struck by an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Halasay visited recently in Hanna.

Archie Auld, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Auld, is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Miss Earlene Meeks, of Reliance, and Richard Matthews, were married Saturday, December 30th, at 6 P. M. at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Meeks, here. The Reverend Keenan Sheldon performed the ceremony. They were attended by Mrs. Elmo Bertagnolli, sister of the groom, and James Matthews, brother of the groom. They were honored at a reception in the Finn Hall in Rock Springs.

after the ceremony; light refreshments were served during the evening. Best wishes are extended to them.

Mr. and Mrs. John Easton and family spent the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Booth's mother in American Falls, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nalivka and family spent Christmas Day in Superior with Mrs. Nalivka's parents.

Mrs. Wilcox, mother of Mr. Kenneth Wilcox, has been ill during the month.

Miss Alice Borzago has returned to Salt Lake City to resume her studies at a business college there after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Borzago.

Normal Littrel has returned home from a visit in New Mexico with his parents.

Mildred Stroud, Gertrude Burns, and Norma Buckles have returned to Laramie after spending the holidays at home here.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Maki are the parents of a daughter born at the Wyoming General Hospital December 12th.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Harbuck are the parents of a daughter born at the Wyoming General Hospital December 14th.

Many Superior friends and relatives attended the funeral in Ogden, Utah, of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Gentilini. Mr. and Mrs. Gentilini lived in Superior for a number of years.

Miss Bernice Leesco and Wm. F. Brozovich were married in the Catholic Church at Superior on December 24th.



The young miss here shown is Patsy Ann McDonald (two years old), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McDonald, and grand-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy McDonald, Sr., Winton, Wyoming.

Miss Leesco is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Leesco. Rev. S. A. Welsh performed the ceremony. Their many friends extend congratulations and best wishes.

Mrs. Catherine Kehoe, of Ogden, Utah, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Chas. dean.

Miss Ida Conzatti, of Salt Lake City, Utah, spent the Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Conzatti.

Miss Dorothy Mae Coulson, of Rock Springs, became the bride of Albert Dolenc at a ceremony at the South Side Catholic Church in Rock Springs, Sunday morning, December 24th. Miss Stella Dolenc, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid and Joe Brozovich was the best man. Their many friends extend best wishes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Keeney and family spent the Christmas holidays in Cody, Wyoming.

Miss Helen Rivers, who is a teacher in the Evanston schools, spent the Christmas Holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lauri Jokinen.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Harris are the parents of a son born at the Wyoming General Hospital on December 29th.

Mrs. Spencer Williams, of Salt Lake City, is visiting at the homes of her daughters, Mrs. Sam Dexter and Mrs. Richard Dexter.

Miss Catherine Moser has returned to Casper after spending the holidays with relatives in Superior.

Miss Joyce Wilkes, of Winton, visited recently with Miss Betty June Richardson.

Mrs. Rachael McIntosh and Mrs. Alice Hudson spent several days in Rawlins the past month visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Archie Smith.

Winton

Mrs. Gerald Neal entertained the members of the St. Catherine's Altar Society at her home January 10th. Following a short business meeting Bridge was enjoyed, prizes going to Mr. John Negri and Mrs. J. A. Williams. A tasty lunch was served at the close of the evening.

Tony Jelaco, who is attending school at Ogden, Utah, visited for a short time at the home of his mother here.

Mr. John Easton, Sr., was called to Chicago, Illinois, by the death of his brother-in-law.

Miss Joane Marinoff and Raymond Wilkes have returned to their studies at the University of Wyoming at Laramie after spending the Christmas holidays with their parents.

Mrs. Ann Thomas entertained the members of her Bridge club at the William Russell home on January 6th. Prizes were won by Mrs. J. T. Hogan and Mrs. R. T. Wilson. A lovely luncheon was served after the card games.

Mrs. Jack Radcliffe and son have returned to their home in Terre Haute, Indiana, after a short visit at the John Brimley home.

The Winton-Reliance band gave a very successful band concert and dance in the Amusement Hall on January 20th, in commemoration of "Bobbie" Burns's birthday. Many Scottish songs were featured. Mrs. Harry Lawrence, of Reliance, was the soloist of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hittle, of Boulder, Wyoming, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McDonald.

Miss Joyce Wilkes spent a week visiting with relatives in Superior, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack While are the proud parents of a baby son born at the Hospital in Rock Springs December 26th.

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Rock Springs



"Bobby" Spence, the year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Spence, Winton, Wyoming, has just emerged from his matutinal duties and anxiously awaits mother's arrival with clean clothing for the ensuing day. Says he has no intention of becoming a contortionist, despite his stunt in the photo.

Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. Randal Parkyn are the proud parents of twin boys born at the Hanna Hospital on December 19th.

Mrs. Wm. Dickinson entertained at a surprise party in honor of Lloyd Reel's birthday on December 18th at the Community Hall. A number of Lloyd's young friends enjoyed the games and refreshments.

Miss Ruth Milliken has purchased Marian Hinek's Beauty shop and it will now be known as Ruth's Beauty Shop.

Messrs. Wayne Eskeli and John Wakkuri motored to Denver a recent week-end, taking Wayne's nephew back to his home in Denver after he had visited during the holidays here with his grandmother and uncles.

Wm. Rae, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rae, spent part of his Christmas vacation in the hospital suffering an attack of bronchitis.

Mrs. S. Mangan left for southern California where she will visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Wright, fourth-grade teacher in the Hanna school, resigned her position before Christmas and became the bride of Richard Norris at the Methodist Parsonage in Rawlins on December 26th. Rev. Anspaugh read the ceremony. The Norrises spent the holidays in Denver, then returned to Hanna, where they will reside.

Mr. Norris is employed in the mine.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tate were honored by farewell parties by the Moose lodge and the Railroad employees. Mr. Tate, who has been employed by the Railroad, is retiring and with Mrs. Tate will leave for Utah to make their home. The good wishes of their many friends go with them.

Mrs. J. H. Crawford had the misfortune of slipping in the snow and falling, breaking some ribs.

George Wilkes, butcher at the U. P. Store, is ill at the hospital. Joe Wise, of Rock Springs, is working in his place.

Mrs. Richard Norris was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts at a miscellaneous shower given in her honor at the Lodge Hall by the Pythian Sisters on January 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, of Cheyenne, are welcomed to our community. Mr. Clarkson has accepted the position of cashier in the bank. They will live in the bank apartments.

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Rock Springs, Wyoming

Among the young people who are away at college and who spent the Christmas holidays with their parents are Jack Sharrer, from Michigan, Marian Stewart from Southern California, Dorothy Brindley from Greeley, and Beth Lee, Gertrude Salo, Phyllis Milliken, Clarence Lucas, Billy Bullock, Roy Wakabayashi, Harold Siltamaki, and Albert Dickinson from Laramie, and Maxine Peterson and Marianne Crawford from Missouri.

Word was received of the death of a former Hannaite, Mrs. Maud Watkins Arthurs, of Dixon, California, who died on December 12th. Mrs. Arthurs was born near Carbon, Wyoming, 61 years ago, and lived in Carbon and Hanna for several years. She leaves two brothers in this locality, Ben Watkins, of Hanna, and Joe Watkins, of Difficulty, also a sister and a daughter, Mrs. Lillian Robertson, of California.



G. L. Stevenson, Chief Electrician, was called to the West to the funeral of his brother-in-law, Ira Dean, a former resident of Rock Springs. He returned to duty January 2nd.

Frank Rosendale, fresh from the State University, Laramie, spent the Christmas vacation here with his parents.

Boyd Marshall, of the "Poly" School at Pasadena, spent the holiday season here with his parents. He returned to his Scholastic duties New Year's evening. While in the city, he erected a very creditable electrical display emblematic of the Christmas celebrations, and, were prizes or awards on the tapis, he most certainly would have captured first.

Mrs. E. R. Jefferis and son, Edmund, were Salt Lake City visitors the first week of the new year.

Walfred Hensala, the Rock Springs youth who is studying on a four-year scholarship at the Colorado School of Mines granted by the Company, was a caller at the General offices early in January, and expected to return to his studies on January 8th.

Geo. A. Brown, Mine Superintendent at Superior, has been appointed on the State Board of Coal Mine Examiners, per announcement made by Governor Smith. He succeeds Mr. T. H. Butler, removed from the State.

Waiting until the last day of the year, Bruce S. Jones, prominent Cheyenne insurance man, took to the altar Olive M. VanNostrand, of Cheyenne. Congratulations from his many friends in the Coal Company, who recall that "B. S." traveled as a sales agent for The Union Pacific Coal Company in bygone years when it handled Rock Springs and Hanna coal commercially.

Due to recent elections, Rock Springs is the gainer of two families to be added to its fast-growing population. Alfred Carey, now President of District No. 22, U. M. W. A., has moved here, and will be a local resident during his term of office. Albert Roberts, former Vice President, who was supplanted by David L. Day, of Price, Utah, will return to the folds of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

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